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Sravana 2, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 24, 1969/Sravana 2, 1891 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Question No. 91.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, I rise on a point of order. This question casts an aspersion and is an insinuation in respect of the South Indian States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you please sit down first ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would refer to rule 41 (2) in this connection. It is a question of procedure. It is a point of order.

SHRI HARI KRISHNA: Sir, how can he raise a point of order during Question Hour ?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : This is an aspersion on the South Indian States. Here is a question which says that there is discrimination in favour of the South Indian States. This is how you divide the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. It is now a well-established practice in this House that so far as Question Hour is concerned, we should not raise any point of order, and we are following this practice for a long time. I think if I make an exception there will be a lot of trouble and a lot of time will be wasted. Even one senior Member has written to me about this and I also request him to consider that if we break this tradition in the case of this question—

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The point is about the admissibility of the question. A point of order cannot be raised about any other matter during Question Hour, but if there is something wrong in admitting a question, should you not permit this point ? That is the point. It has been done before in this Honse.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I myself had raised it when Sardar Hukam Singh was the Speaker, and when he was presiding here.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You may remember that this has been done before in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Question No. 109 has not been reached yet. If that question is reached, then I will see—

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Even if it does not reach, it goes on record. It is already a starred question which is on record. You cannot say "when it is reached." That is not the point. The point is, whether such a question should have been admitted. Many names have been clubbed in that starred question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : With your permission, I would like to raise one point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I said, I do not want to deviate from the well-established practice.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The point is, how could the office admit such a question. (*Interruption*)

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—आपके सचिवालय को यह पूरा अधिकार है कि किसी भी सवाल को स्वीकार करते समय अगर उस में शब्दावली ऐसी है जिससे किसी को आपत्ति हो सकती है

तो थोड़ा बहुत परिवर्तन आप कर सकते हैं। इसलिये इस में थोड़ा परिवर्तन करना चाहिये था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dwivedy also pleaded, and I see the point. While tabling a question for reply here, so many questions are there and the names are found to be clubbed sometimes, because (*Interruption*)—Order, order. Some people feel that justice is not done.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: The point in question is this. As has been pointed out, if you want to make some correction etc., it is always referred to the questioner saying that you are revising the question in this manner and so on. In this question—Question No. 109—the subject is in connection with a statement made by Shri Jagjivan Ram. I for one fully agree with his statement, but my name has been clubbed in a manner which will show as if I am against what he has said. He has said that "there was nothing wrong in arable lands being encroached by adivasis and Harijans for cultivation". He has justified that. I wanted to know if the Government also accept this policy. On that statement, the question had been framed. But may name has been clubbed in it, and the inference is as if I am against it. That is not so. Therefore, they should take care in future to see that whenever they club our names,—here, my question has not been admitted and some other question had been admitted and my name has been clubbed—they should at least tell us that "we are going to change this and whether you want your name to be clubbed or not."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I may point out that there is a lot of pressure regarding questions. I know there is a valid point in what the hon. Member is saying. In case such a Question where names are to be clubbed is to be put in such a way that there is a likelihood of some objection being raised, I would like the Office to take care. Beyond that I do not think we should pursue this matter.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सवालों के बारे में यह स्वीकार की गई बात है कि उन में एसपर्शन न हो·····

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है—उड़ीसा और बिहार हिन्दुस्तान के सब से पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं—अगर कोई इस बात को कहे तो यह किसी दूसरे पर एसपर्शन कैसे है?··· (**व्यवधान**)·····इस में थोड़ा शब्दावली बदलने से ठीक हो जाएगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं मानता हूँ कि श्री धरन जी और लकप्पा जी जो कुछ कह रहे हैं कि जिस तरह की वर्डिंग है, उस से गलत इम्प्रेशन हो सकता है, आफिस को देखना चाहिये था कि इस तरह की चीज न हो, क्योंकि सारा देश एक है। हम किसी पर यह चार्ज करें कि साउथ वालों के लिये ज्यादा होता है, यह ठीक नहीं है, सब के लिये एक जैसा होना चाहिये। फिगर्स मांग ली जाती हैं कि कहां कहां पर कितना है, सब चीजें सामने आ जातीं। यह इन्टेन्शन नहीं होनी चाहिये कि किसी प्रान्त को ज्यादा मिलता है और दूसरे प्रान्त को कम मिलता है। इसलिये अगर इस की शब्दावली ठीक हो जाय तो अच्छा है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Let this question be dropped now and it may be redrafted (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have taken note of your objection regarding the manner in which it has been worded here. There are two ways of action. We must try to avoid this. Even if it has crept in the Minister while replying can certainly say that there is no question like that (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इसकी शब्दावली बदलिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already observed that care should be taken as far as possible while submitting the Questions which have been admitted.

SHRI N. SHIVPPA : Sir, the point is this. Our hon. friends who raised the issue said that the Speaker's office ought to have taken care in bringing this matter. The intention of the person who has submitted

this Question to the office of the Speaker has to be taken into consideration. Thereby he clearly makes a categorical difference and disintegration between North and South.

That too where the Tamil Nadu question is raised and where there is an Opposition Government. He ought to have been careful in drafting such a Question. It should not be allowed today. It shonld be allowed next time after modification.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : This can come in a revised form on the next day allotted for this Ministry. (*Interruptions*) Now that the objection has been taken to the form in which the Question has been framed, it may be revised and put on the next day allotted for this Ministry.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The way the Question has been put is objectionable. They can put questions regarding this. But they should not compare South India with North India and say South India is not more affected. Actually, now South India is more affected because we are gentlemen and we do not raise any hue and cry. This is not the way to put the Question. I strongly object to this. This Question should be disallowed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call the Member concerned. I will hold it over. I will put it after redrafting. That is all.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Already Kerala and West Bengal Governments keep on saying that the Centre discriminates between one State Government and another ...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER; It will be taken up on the next day allotted for this Ministry.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Sir, if you kindly look to the reply that has been given by the Department, you will find some answer to the objection that has been raised.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through it. The best thing will be to modify and put it on the next day. That is all, Next Question; Q. 92. (*Interruptions*).

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आपने सवाल ऐक्सेप्ट कर लिया तब वह फिर क्यों माडीफाई हो ?...(**व्यवधान**)... जब आपने क्वेश्चन ऐक्सेप्ट कर लिया तो फिर माडीफाई करने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sheo Narain, please resume your seat. Let us proceed now.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: We are not going to tolerate this. The Question is accepted by you and by the Government and today you are modfying it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not shutting out the Question. The objection is not to the Question; the objection is to the wording of the Question.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You must protect us; you are the guardian of the House. We are totally neglected for the last 20 years. You have accepted the Question and you are now modifying the Question. आज हम लोग पीटे जा रहे हैं। हमारे पास मकान नहीं है। हमारे साथ हर प्रकार की ज्यादती हो रही है। बड़ी अन्धेर गर्दी चल रही है, हम लोग इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। आज हमको इग्नोर किया जा रहा है। सरकार के कान पर जूं तक नहीं रेंगती है। आप इस हाउस के गार्डियन हैं, आप हमको प्रोटेक्ट कीजिए।...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not shut out the Question. The objection is to the wording of it.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: We are not going to be dominated by these people here ...(*Interruptions*)

श्री मु० अ० खां : जब आपने क्वैश्चन एक्सेप्ट कर लिया, फिर उसको माडीफाई करने का क्या सवाल है ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. I am proceeding to the next Question.

श्री शिव नारायण : इस सवाल का जवाब सरकार को देना चाहिए। सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है।...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The impression that is given by the wording needs to be corrected. He never means it. As I have said, I am not shutting it out; it will be put again.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Why are you shutting the reply of the Government ? You are the guardian of the House; you protect us . (*Interruptions*)

श्री मु० अ० खां : गवर्नमेन्ट ने औरों के मुकाबले में हमको नेग्लेक्ट किया है, इस बात को कहने में क्या एतराज हो सकता है ? इसमें कौन सी खराब बात है ?...(**व्यवधान**)... अगर मैं यह कहूं कि यू० पी० और बिहार दूसरे एरियाज के मुकाबले में नेग्लैक्टेड हैं, उनमें काम होना चाहिए तो इसमें कौन सी गलत बात है ?...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शिव नारायण : हमारी डिमान्ड अनुचित नहीं है...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a question of north and south. Certain wordings are not proper. Next Question. (*Interruptions*) Before modification of language, I will give him a hearing.

श्री मौलहू प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : जो सदस्य सवाल पूछता है उसको आप बोलने नहीं देते हैं, यह बड़ी बुरी परम्परा होगी। वे प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठा रहे हैं, उनको आप सुन लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; Please resume your seat. I am not shutting out the Question. The Minister is prepared to give reply. But there is objection even to the reply being given. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Every Member has the right to put a Question. You accept it and the Government must give reply. There should be no discrimination. Every Member has the right to put Questions in the House. We represent our constituencies. We are coming from a neglected area. Let the reply be given. We are neglected. (*Interruptions*)

श्री मु० अ० खां : हम भूखे मर रहे हैं। बिहार और यू० पी० के 20 जिले भूखे मर रहे हैं तो आप यह कहने की भी इजाजत नहीं देंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get an opportunity when it is brought forward and if it gets the priority.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Unfortunately for the last two days we have been observing the rules in their breach. It is unprecedented that a question has been admitted in violation of the rules...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What are the rules ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: There are rules for admission.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Which rule has been violated ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: If you say that it has not been admitted in violation of the rules, then the answer must come. If it has been admitted in violation of the rules ...(*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. There is no question of violation of rules. The language is such that some section feel that there is some sort of casting aspersions or something like that. I have not shut it out.

श्री मु० अ० खां : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टर महोदय तैयार हैं जवाब देने के लिए। आप क्यों नहीं जवाब देने देते ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get an opportunity to put a question. The only point is about language.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: The next Question has been called.

श्री मौलहू प्रसाद : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह बुलेटिन आप के सामने दिखाई दे रही है, इसका नाम है राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक शोध परिषद, 1955-56 इसके सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के 22 जिले, बिहार के 12 जिले, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश के पाँच पाँच जिले, मैसूर महाराष्ट्र के तीन तीन, आसाम आन्ध्र और पश्चिम बंगाल दो दो तथा मद्रास, राजस्थान के एक एक जिले गरीब हैं और इन में उत्तर प्रदेश के 11 जिले अति गरीब हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...यह है राज्यपाल वी० गोपाल रेड्डी का नई दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद के सामने 18 मई 1968 को दिया गया भाषण। इसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि पिछले सत्रह वर्षों में केन्द्र ने सीधे जिन कतिपय विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाओं का काम हाथ में लिया उन पर 373 करोड़ रुपया व्यय किया गया। इन में से एक भी उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं रखी गई...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: He is going into the merits.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They are creating a slur in the minds of South Indian States,

SHRI M. N. REDDY; You have already given your ruling. (*Interruption*)

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उनका कहने का अर्थ यह है कि यह तो वी० गोपाल रेड्डी राज्यपाल ने खुद यहाँ पर राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद के सामने बताया था और वही इस प्रश्न में है तो इसमें ऐसी कौन सी बात है? आप इस को जरा सा माडिफाई कर के ले सकते थे...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके अधिकार की रक्षा कर रहा हूं। मैं आपकी मदद कर रहा हूं...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: We share the feelings of Shri A. Sreedharan and Shri K. Lakkappa and other friends from the South. On both sides, feelings would be created by putting the question. But once the question has been allowed, they should have patience to hear the views of the Government and see whether Government also share that view. After hearing the Government's view, if they have some resentment, they are free to express anything. So, we should now request Government to reply to the question, (*Interruptions*)

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आधा घंटा हो गया, यह हो क्या रहा है? इनका कोई चीफ व्हिप नहीं है जो इनको कंट्रोल करे?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : If the rulings are going to be discussed in this manner, there will be no end to it. Hon. Members will start arguing about the ruling and there will be no end to it. You may please proceed to the next question.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I have also studied the rules and the practice. After having admitted the question and after having called the question, we feel that there is no provision to withdraw the question or postpone it. It must be answered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I have ruled, I shall allow this question on the next occasion. The questioner will get the priority. Only a modification of language is necessary. Beyond that, I have not parmitted anything. Now, let us proceed further.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप एक सैकंड सुन लीजिए...

MR. DFPUTY SPEAKER; There must be some end to this. Let the hon. Member resume his seat. Next question. (*Interruptions*) Nothing will be recorded except the hon. Minister's reply to the next question.

Unemployment Problem

\+

*92. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of the backlog of unemployment before the commencement of the First Five year plan;

(b) the percentage of increase of unemployment every year till 1968;

(c) the total number of unemployed today and the likely number at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the specific steps taken by Government to meet this problem and the areas of the Fourth Plan which are aimed at relieving unemployment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AJAD) : (a) to (c) . Reliable estimates are not available. A Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates set up by the Planning Commission is currently examining these aspects.

(d) Various development programmes proposed to be taken up in the Fourth Five Year Plan would provide more and more employment opportunities to employment seekers as mentioned in para 21.16 of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan, 1969—74.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो गवर्नमेंट की ओर से जवाब आया है मुझे हार्दिक खेद है, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना सामने आ चुकी है और अभी तक गवर्नमेंट को यह पता नहीं है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितना एम्प्लायमेंट आप नया उत्पन्न करने जा रहे हैं और उसके बाद में बेकारों की कितनी संख्या होगी । पहली पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं जो बीत चुकी हैं उनके बारे में पूछा गया है अर्थात प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ होने के पहले बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी थी, यह सरकार को पता नहीं । फिर 1968 वर्ष में बेरोजगारों की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई यह पूछा गया यह भी आपको पता नही है तो फिर क्या पता है आपको ? जो पता है वह मुझे बता दीजिए । आगे के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए पूछें वह न बताएं तो समझ में आता है । लेकिन पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कितनी बेकारों की संख्या रही यह तो आँकड़े आपके पास होने ही चाहिएं । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूं सबसे बड़ी आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि किसी देश में वेपढ़े लिखे बेरोजगार रहें तो यह बात समझ में आती है लेकिन आपके यहां 50 हजार इंजीनियर बेकार हैं इम्तहान पास होने के बाद हर वर्ष 40 हजार इंजीनियर और टेकनिशियन और निकलते हैं उनको मिलाकर इस वर्ष 90 हजार की संख्या हो गई । इस प्रकार से आज बेकार और बेरोजगार लोगों की वृद्धि हो रही है ।

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं क्या आपका ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है कि श्री जगजीवन राम जी ने कहीं इस प्रकार का सुझाव दिया है कि बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों का वर्क सेंटर बनाया जाय जहां पर कि इस प्रकार के बेरोजगारों का प्रवेश किया जाय और सरकार उनको अपनी ओर से काम दे तब तक जब तक कि कहीं दूसरी जगह उनको काम न मिल सके । उनको ट्रेनिंग में या और कहीं किसी न किसी रूप में रखकर उनके लायक तनख्वाह दे और धीरे-धीरे एम्प्लायमेंट दे । क्या इसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित हुआ है और हुआ है तो क्या सरकार इसको स्वीकार कर रही है ? अगर नहीं तो क्यों ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : The hon. Member has made reference to some observations made by Shri Jagjivan Ram about having some work-centres where people who are not employed may get an opportunity to work and may be paid some remuneration. This is under consideration of the Planning Commission. That suggestion has been made to the Planning Commission and and they are considering that suggestion.

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सरकार का ध्यान उस सम्पादकीय लेख की तरफ़ गया है

जिसमें यह संकेत किया गया है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में दो करोड़ से अधिक बेकार पैदा हो जायेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार की ज़िम्मेवारी है कि जो देश में पैदा हुआ इन्सान ईमानदारी से रोटी कमाना चाहता है उसे वह रोजी दे, उसके लिए जरिए दे, काम दे। और अगर सरकार काम न दे सके तो उसके निर्वाह का खर्चा दे। जब तक सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी तब तक बेकारी की समस्या हल नहीं होगी। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार बेरोज़गारी का भत्ता देना स्वीकार करेगी तब तक जब कि वह नौकरी की व्यवस्था न करे ? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

SHRI HATHI : As far as the number of unemployed at the end of the Third Plan is concerned, as my colleague has stated, we have no reliable data and that is why we are not giving the data. But the fact that there is unemployment is not denied. It is not denied that there is unemployment, but the number is not accurate and therefore, we are not giving the data. If you look at the number of educated employment seekers you will find that out of about 13 lakhs, about 11 lakhs are matriculates and higher secondary boys; about 1,75,000 consist of others who are graduates and above. But these figures are not reliable.....

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Why should he give out incorrect information of which he himself is not sure ?

SHRI HATHI : These are the figures of people who have registered themselves with the employment exchange. That does not mean that this is the only number because there may be people who may not have registered themselves with the employment exchange at all.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अनएम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ रहा है कि नहीं यह सवाल है।

SHRI HATHI : I have said that the fact that there is unemployment is not in dispute; only the number is not reliable.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : It is increasing.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He is not replying to the question. Let him say whether unemployment is increasing or not.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब ही नहीं दिया। मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि बेरोजगारों को काम देना सरकार का काम है। अगर सरकार काम न दे सके तो बेरोजगारी का भत्ता दे, यह सरकार की ड्यूटी है। क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी। और अगर सरकार का भत्ता देने का विचार नहीं है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

SHRI HATHI : So far as work is concernred, the scheme to have some work-centres where the unemployed can get employment is being considered.

But the Government are not in a position to give doles or allowance to all unemployed people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I find questions Nos. 93--95 and then 118 and 116 are inter-related. We shall first take up questions Nos. 93—95 together.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : 20 के करीब इन प्रश्नों पर माननीय सदस्यों के नाम हैं, और वही आदमी सवाल पूछ सकते हैं, लेकिन हम लोग नहीं पूछ सकते हैं।

Unemployment among Educated Youth

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*93. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI :
SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA:
SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of the All India Youth Federation and All India Students' Federation presented to Government a memorandum demanding immediate steps to solve the growing unemployment in the country ;

(b) whether they went on one day hunger strike also ;

(c) if so, the main demands made by them ;

(d) whether Government have considered these demands ; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) A memorandum was submitted to to the P. M.

(b) They are reported to have gone on hunger-strike for one day.

(c) (i) Ensuring job security to all those already in employment.

(ii) Creation of more employment opportunities in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(iii) Introduction of vocational bias in education at all levels linking education with the labour.

(iv) Nationalisation of Banks.

(v) Payment of subsistance allowance to all those registered with the Employment Exchanges.

(d) and (e). Matters raised in the memorandum form part of the economic and social policy of the Government and are under their constant consideration. The Planning Commission has also taken notes of the need to increase employment opportunities, to the extent possible, through the adoption of more labour intensive programmes in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Further, with a view to accelerating economic growth 14 major banks were vey recently nationalized. Concerned Ministries have been asked to take appropriate action on the suggestions made.

Unemployment Allowance

*94. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some unemployment allowance is likely to be sanctioned for those unemployed who are registered with Employment Exchanges ;

(b) whether any such scheme has been chalked out ; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) : No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Unemployment in the Country

*95. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to tackle the gigantic problem of unemployment among the educated and uneducated during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the estimated number of ;

(i) wholly unemployed ; educated people ;

(ii) wholly unemployed uneducated people ;

(iii) the partly unemployed educated people ; and

(iv) the partly unemployed uneducated people in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise ;

(c) whether the correct data of the estimated number of unemployed persons is not available ;

(d) if so, whether Government are contemplating to find out the number of unemployed in the next census in 1971 ; and

(e) whether Government have approached the industrialists of the country to help in solving the problems of unemployment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) With large investment in the 4th Plan for the various development programmes to be taken up, non-farm employment is expected to grow at a fast rate. The accelerated growth of organised mining and manufacturing, the encouragement of ancillary and small scale industries, continued assistance to village and household industries, greater provision for rural electrification and for widespread development of repair and maintenane services, the rising level of construction activity, the increased provision for building the infra-structure of communications, transport and power and expansion of training facilities, will all contribute to larger opportunities for direct employment including self-employment.

(b) and (c). Reliable estimates are not available. The Planning Commission has set up a Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates to examine and make suitable recommendations regarding various aspects of unemployment and under-employment in the country including suggestions for making dependable estimates of unemployment, under-employment and employment generation during the Plan period. The work of the Committee is in progress.

(d) The Census, 1971 will provide some data on unemployment.

(e) The Government has had detailed discussion with the representatives of the Private Sector and Industrialists also while formulating the various development schemes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

DR. RANEN SEN : In the statement, it has been stated that certain demands were put forward by the All India Youth Federation and the All India Students' Federation. One of the reasons for the growing unemployment is the closure of factories, retrenchment and lay-off. Another is introduction of automation and other electronic devices. Thirdly, Government have given a directive to the employers to recruit only through the employment exchanges. In spite of Government's pious wishes and directives, closures, retrenchment and lay-off go on merrily, automation is being introduced gradually throughout India throwing out a large number of people out of employment. Secondly, no recruitment or very little recruitmemt is taking place through the employment exchanges. When these points were raised by these two bodies in their memorandum, were they taken seriously into consideration ? If so, what actual and concrete steps have Government taken by now to prevent retrenchment, closure, lay-off, introduction of automation etc ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) All these questions have been taken up. I shall reply to his points one by one.

The question of employment of people through the employment exchange was taken up only a week ago. The Central Committee on employment met in New Delhi and the representatives of the workers, employers and the Government were there. I impressed upon the employers that whenever vacancies occur they must notify the employment exchanges and the names sponsored by them must be considered. It is something new. There is the question of doing something if they are not suitable. Whether they are suitable or not, you cannot decide. There may be five persons with the employment exchange and you may employ another man. If the qualifications of these five persons were better than the man you have employed,

it will be for the officer to say that you did not employ the right man. This question is receiving our attention.

The policy in regard to automation is clear. we shall not allow automation if there is retrenchment and we are trying to implement this also. So far as closure and retrenchment are concerned, so far these instances have happened in West Bengal and my friend was himself a party to the agreement reached between the workers and the employers. Workers' organization employers' organizations and the Government sat together and arrived at a formula that if there was any retrenchment it would be referred to this body to which they have agreed in January 1969 and the decision of this body will be final.

If the employers have no right to retrench or if they retrench more persons than could justifiably be retrenched, the matter can go to the committee and the decision of the committee should be final. That decision has been taken by the West Bengal Government with the co-operation of the workers and employers and I have no information how far this machinery works. Once an agreement had been arrived it. I see no difficulty why this formula should not work.

DR. RANEN SEN : The demonstration by the unemployed youth took place all over India; it is not a special phenomenon in West Bengal. In West Bengal it is only more acute. In view of these demonstrations all over India, would the Government take up some schemes for the development of small scale industries and medium industries in the Fourth Plan in real earnest to help the labour intensive schemes so that they can absorb a large number of workers ? Are there any such schemes or not ?

SHRI HATHI : So far as labour intensive and small scale industries are concerned, I have already pleaded with the Planning Commission that labour oriented schemes should be taken up. Secondly, we should give encouragement to small entrepreneurs for starting small scale industries. Perhaps he knows that the new entrepreneurs are given a loan of upto Rs 1 lakh from the State Bank and many other aids had been given. We have to see that matriculates and the higher secondary boys who are not technically qualified should be trained on some technical aspects and the emphasis we lay is on self-employment so that they can start small industries themselves. We have under consideration that in the industrial training institutes during the last period of 8 or 9 months the trainees will be asked whether they would like to start their own workshop and if so in what industry. It may be repair of air conditioners, motor repairs and there may be mechanical or electrical training. In that way we shall consider giving them intensive training and also some help to run his own business.

After he passes, we shall give him some financial assistance also to set up his own workshop. We shall give them the loan so that they can start their own workshops. This is one thing.

The second thing is that agricultural farming being mechanised, more tractors, bulldozers, reapers, sowers diesel engines, pumps, etc., are now being used. Here, the farmer finds it difficult to get the tractor repaired. He has to go to the workshop in the town. We are trying to set up, therefore, workshops round about their villages especially with a view to training the young rural people in the repair work and maintenance of these agricultural implements which will give employment to the young men there; These are some of the schemes which I am outlining so that the House may know it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Yajna Datt shurma.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने जैसा अभी ब्यौरा दिया है. . .

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी ही नामुनासिब बात है कि इस तरह से सारा का सारा समय उधर की बेंचों वालों को दिया जा रहा है। कल भी यही हुआ था और मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज भी वही हालत हो रही है और पौन घंटे से उधर के ही बैठने वालों को मौका दिया जा रहा है। पौने बारह बजने लगे हैं और सारा का

सारा समय उधर के ही लोगों को दे देते हैं। कोरम पूरा करना हो तो हम करें और समय उन्हें दिया जाय ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Do you want to suggest that I should by-pass those who have put the question ? That is not possible. They have taken the trouble to put a question. How can I by-pass them ?

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय कृपा करके बतलायेंगे कि जैसे उन्होंने अभी कुछ छोटी योजनाओं का जिक्र किया है कि बेकारी को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में गैर टिकाऊ ढंग की या अस्थाई ढंग के मुद्दों को छोड़ कर जिनमें केवल सेवा कार्यों में ही बेकारों को ऐडजस्ट करने की योजनाएं की गयी हैं उनको छोड़ कर अनुपजाऊ मुद्दों के ऊपर लोगों को काम देने की योजनाओं को छोड़ कर क्या सरकार धरती पर अर्थात् कृषि कार्यों एवं उद्योग में तकनीकी और पूंजी की सहायता देकर ऐसी किसी व्यापक योजना पर विचार करेगी ?

जैसे आपने छोटे टुकड़ों में यह बातें बताई, ऐसी कोई व्यापक योजना सदन् के सामने सरकार रखेगी जिसमें एक निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर देश के बेकार को जिस जिस स्तर के हैं उनको उतना उतना शीघ्र धंधा देने की व्यवस्था है ?

SHRI HATHI: Actually, that is what I mentioned: we are thinking of giving financial assistance to the new entrepreneurs, and engineers who want to set up their own industries; not only the small industries, but others also. We are considering that also.

SHRI JAI SINGH: My information is that the annual output of our 138 engineering colleges and 288 polytechnics alone comes to about 40,000 qualified engineers. At the moment, the estimated number of qualified engineers seeking gainful employment in this country is over 80,000. The 14-point programme evolved by the Home Ministry last year has not even touched the fringe of the problem. The number of young persons who qualify from our colleges and schools must be very large indeed. It is not an easy matter to find employment for these large number of persons. I wish to submit that it is a very serious problem; it is a national problem and it is an urgent problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI JAI SINGH: I therefore wish to put this question to the hon. Minister. Considering all the facts that have been placed before him today in respect of unemployment in the country, would he consider the question of appointing a separate Commission to go into this question in a co-ordinated way and suggest ways and means for a speedy and satisfactory solution ?

SHRI HATHI : It is a suggestion for action.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : अभी शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की समस्या के बारे में बतलाया गया है। मैं इस सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ग्वालियर में एक इंजीनियर ने बेरोजगारी से तंग आकर पकौड़ों की दूकान खोली है। एक और ने हलवाई की दूकान खोली है। इससे इस समस्या की गम्भीरता का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। इसके सम्बन्ध में दो मांगें रखी गई हैं। एक तो यह कि जो शिक्षा हो उसका आधार पेशा सिखाना हो ताकि शिक्षित लोग किसी काम पर लग सकें। इस बारे में भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री श्री त्रिगुण सेन ने घोषणा की थी कि इंजीनियरों को रोजगार देने के लिए उन्होंने स्कीम बनाई है, और थोड़े अर्से के बाद कोई भी शिक्षित आदमी, विशेष रूप से तकनीकी शिक्षा पाये हुए लोग बेरोजगार नहीं रहेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसी कोई योजना बनी थी ? अगर बनी थी तो क्या उस पर अमल हुआ है ? और अगर अमल नहीं हुआ तो क्यों नहीं हुआ ? उन्होंने जो वादा किया था क्या उसको कहीं ताक पर रख दिया गया है ?

इसके सम्बन्ध में एक और सुझाव दिया गया है कि जितने ठेकेदार हैं, जिनको सरकार की ओर से 50,000 रु० से अधिक के ठेके दिये जाते हैं, उन सबके लिये यह नियम बना

दिया जाय कि उनको एक इंजीनियर अपने साथ रखना होगा, तभी उनको काम मिलेगा। इसी तरह से जो कारखाने सरकार को सप्लाई लाकर देते हैं उन पर भी प्रतिबन्ध हो कि वह इस तरह के लोगों को माल एम्प्लाय करते। इस प्रकार के जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं, विशेष रूप से पेशे के आधार पर शिक्षा देने का जो सुझाव है, क्या उसके सम्बन्ध में शीघ्रताशीघ्र सरकार कोई योजना बनाने का विचार कर रही है या कि यह मामला भी लम्बा चलेगा ?

श्री हाथी : सरकार ज़रूर जो इंजीनिअर्स वगैरह निकले हैं उनको ट्रेनिंग देती है और अप्रेन्टिसशिप वगैरह भी देने की कोशिश करेगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभा पटल पर जो वक्तव्य रखा गया है उससे पता चलता है कि आल इंडिया स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन और यूथ फेडरेशन ने पांच मांगें रखी थीं। इसमें एक बात तो पूरी कर दी गई, बैंक नैशनलाइजेशन की। इसके लिये सरकार धन्यवाद की पात्र है, लेकिन बाकी चार मांगों पर कोई ठोस जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। केवल यह कहा गया कि बेकारों की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिये प्लैनिंग कमिशन की एक्सपर्ट कमेटी जांच कर रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इस कमेटी के सामने कोई डेट लाइन तय की है, और कब तक वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देंगे ?

बिहार चूंकि हमारे यहां का एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है, वहां पर 20,000 प्रशिक्षित बेकार हैं, 20,000 इंजीनियर बेकार हैं और कई हजार आई० टी० आई० की ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त लोग बेकार हैं, दूसरे पढ़े लिखे लोगों का तो कहना ही क्या है। उन लोगों को कोई काम नहीं मिल रहा है। इस बीच में बिहार में पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर बड़े-बड़े कारखाने खोले गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो वहां के बड़े-बड़े कारखाने बरौनी और रांची के हैं, उनमें बिहार के कितने अनएम्प्लायड लोगों को दाखिल किया गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय मेहरबानी करके यह भी बतलायेंगे कि बिहार के पब्लिक सेक्टर कारखानों में बिहार के पढ़े हुए कितने इंजीनियर या दूसरे शिक्षित लोग एम्पलायड हैं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय उनकी कोई सूची भी पेश करेंगे ?

SHRI HATHI: So far as the report of the Dantwala Committee is concerned, we have requested the Committee to submit its report as soon as possible. The hon. Member wanted to know the number of people employed in the public sector in Bihar. I have not got the figures with me. I require notice.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय मुझ से सहमत होंगे कि पश्चिम बंगाल में शिक्षित बेकारों की संख्या सब से अधिक है। साथ ही वहां बड़े बड़े कारखाने भी सब से अधिक हैं। जूट के कारखाने हैं, मोटर के कारखाने हैं। जितने भी जूट के कारखाने हैं उनमें कुछ ही दिनों के बाद हड़ताल होने की सम्भावना है। इससे जो शिक्षित बेकार हैं उनको तो काम मिलता ही नहीं, जो काम में लगे हुए हैं वे भी बेकार हो जायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम जो लोग जूट मिलों में काम पर हैं वे तो कम से कम बेकार न हो जायें, और जूट मिलों में काम न बन्द हो, इसके लिये मंत्री महोदय क्या स्टेप ले रहे हैं ?

एक दूसरा प्रश्न और है। आज हमारे यहां करोड़ों की बेकारों की संख्या हो गई है। जापान में लोग वन-मैन फैक्टरी और टू-मैन फैक्टरी के हिसाब से काम करते हैं। हमारे यहां बड़े-बड़े कारखाने हैं। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वे एक-एक, दो-दो लाख रुपये का कर्ज देकर बड़े-बड़े कारखानों को प्रोत्साहन देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां आप एक या दो आदमियों की दो, चार हजार रुपयों की सहायता देकर उन्हें काम में लगा सकते हैं, उसके लिये भी क्या आपने कोई स्कीम बनाई है, जिससे वे सेल्फ-एम्प्लायमेंट बेसिस पर एक या दो आदमी मिलकर अपनी रोजी कमा सकें।

श्री हाथी : जहां तक बंगाल जूट के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, मैं बंगाल गवर्नमेंट के साथ सम्पर्क में रहा हूं। कल भी टेलिफोन किया था और आज भी किया है। आज 9-10 बजे वेस्ट बंगाल मिनिस्टर वहां के एम्प्लायीज को बुलाने वाले हैं। जहां तक स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज की बात है, एक स्कीम दी जायेगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस लिये बुलाने वाले हैं।

श्री हाथी : बातचीत करने के लिये वेस्ट बंगाल के मिनिस्टर साहब बुलायेंगे, और किस लिये बुलायेंगे ? यह मैं आप से कह रहा हूं कि छोटे कामों के बारे में एक स्कीम हम देंगे और उनको स्टेट बैंक और दूसरे बैंक्स लोन भी देंगे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In reply to a question the hon. Minister stated that there is no scheme to give unemployment allowance to even those who are registered in employment exchanges. I am really sorry that it is a sad commentary on our parliamentary democracy that they are unable to pay anything to the unemployed but, at the same time, a Bill has been introduced in this House raising the allowances of hon. Members from Rs. 31 to 51 per day...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: He can forgo the allowance if he wants. He need not draw the increased allowance when the Bill is passed,

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Sir, he should give an assurance to this House that he will not take the increased allowances. If he is sincere and honest let him give that assurance. We want to test his honesty...(*interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Member to complete the question without bringing in any extraneous issue.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is not extraneous. If the hon. Minister, if this Government, is unable to concede this demand for the payment of unemployment allowance to those who are registered with the employment exchanges, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that the youth, the frustrated youth, the agitated youth...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No more commentary. Otherwise, I will not permit him to proceed. There will also be no reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If you are so unreasonable, I do not want to ask the question.

(*Shri S. M. Banerjee left the House at this stage*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. No reply.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Special Scheme to help Small Farmers

*96. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a Conference of the States' Agricultural Production Commissioners held in New Delhi in May this year, it had been decided to formulate a special scheme to help small farmers who are not credit-worthy in the strict sense of the terms but were otherwise economically viable;

(b) whether such a scheme has since been formulated, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the scheme would be put into operation in certain limited districts in the different parts of the country; if so, how many and on what basis the districts would be selected and if any such selection of Districts has been made; if so, the names of the districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB

SHINDE) : (a) Such a scheme had already been formulated by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation and was placed before the Agricultural Production Commissioners' Conference for the information and adoption of the States.

(b) The scheme has been formulated but is yet to be finalised. The details are given in the annexure.

(c) Yes Sir, the scheme is to be put into operation in certain selected (20/21) districts in different parts of the country. The basis for selection of the district would be (1) availability of significant number of small farmers who are at present not creditworthy but are potentially viable and can become creditworthy with some investment, intensive cultivation and help with services and inputs (2) existence of surface water irrigation or groundwater potential, which can be exploited (3) presence of infra-structure for disbursing credit in the area such as LDBL/CCBS. Selection of the districts would be made in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Annexure

A Scheme for the Small Farmers

It has been seen that the small farmers have not benefited proportionately from the Agricultural Development Programmes undertaken in the country. With a view to helping this class of farmers specifically, the Department has drawn out a scheme called the Small Farmers Scheme. This is at present being finalised.

Among the small farmers, there is a particular category of marginally viable farmers. This consists of small farmers who are not viable and economic today but can easily become credit-worthy if certain improvements are made to their lands and they take to intensive cultivation of high yielding varieties with improved inputs and technology. It is proposed to aid these potentially viable small farmers to become creditworthy with the help of this scheme.

The scheme will be tried as pilot projects in nearly twenty-one districts in the country, each covering about 50,000 farmers over a period of 5 years. It is proposed to create a separate agency in each of these districts to identify the potentially viable small farmers and their specific economic problems taking into account the economic and agricultural conditions prevailing in the respective districts; and to study their needs with relation to irrigation, land improvement, requirements of dairying, poultry and mechanical aids. The agency will then ensure credit and inputs such as fertilizers and improved seeds besides wells and pumps for irrigation and custom service with machines for these farmers. It will also undertake special animal husbandry and poultry programmes which may add to the income of the small farmers.

Normally the existing credit institutions are reluctant to finance this class of farmers. The agency will support credit extended by them for this porpose by providing out—right grants at certain percentages of the amounts advanced. This would cover their loaning risk and provide them with an incentive. The Agency will also own some machines such as tractors, sprayers and drilling rigs to provide custom service. Although it will use the existing staff of the various extension and agriculture Deptts. of the State, it will also have some staff of its own to supplement the work done by the existing organisations and to discharage its own special functions of identifying and studying the problems of the small farmers. The choice of districts would be made in consultation with the States and will depend upon the availability of irrigation and ground water potentialities. The various Deptts. of the State Govt. connected with Agriculture as also the cooperative agencies would be represented on the Board of Directors of the agency. The major voice in its running will be of the State Government although the secheme itself will be in the Central sector of the plan. Tentatively Rs. 30 crores have been provided for it. It is proposed to spend Rs. 1.6 crores for per district for 5 years out of which roughly Rs. 90 lakhs may go towards the outgrants to the credit institutions, about Rs. 25 lakhs would go towards the cost of staff for the agency as well as the credit institutions, Rs. 25 lakhs would go for purchasing and maintaining equipment and machines and another Rs. 25 lakhs for animal husbandry and poultry activities.

No rigid patterns have been laid down for the activities that the agency would take up in any particular district. This will depend on the special needs of the district and whereas more money may be spent on custom services in one project, larger amounts may go to animal husbandry programmes in another project. There would be wide scope for such adjustments and variations from project to project.

ट्रैक्टरों की मांग

*97. **श्री राम चरण** :
श्री प० मु० सईद :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार किसानों की ट्रैक्टरों की वर्तमान मांग को पूरा करने में असमर्थ है और इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप टैक्टरों की कीमतें चोर बाजार में बढ़ रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में इस समय कितने ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता है और सरकार कब तक इस मांग को पूरा कर सकेगी तथा चोर बाजारी को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). ट्रैक्टरों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिये संभाव्य अधिकाधिक सीमा तक सभी संभव प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। सन 1968-69 में 60,000 ट्रैक्टरों की मांग की तुलना में, 15,000 ट्रैक्टरों के आयात का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त 15,466 ट्रैक्टर देश में ही निर्मित किये गये थे। विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के फलस्वरूप, अधिक संख्या में आयात की व्यवस्था करना संभव न था। पिछले वर्षों में मांग की पूर्ति न होने के कारण, चालू वर्ष 1969-70 में ट्रैक्टरों की मांग लगभग 83,000 ट्रैक्टर आंकी गयी है इसकी तुलना में, देशीय उत्पादन का अनुमान 20,000 ट्रैक्टरों का है। वर्ष 1969-70 में ट्रैक्टरों के आयात का पर्याप्त दीर्घ कार्यक्रम सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

देश में ही निर्मित ट्रैक्टरों के वितरण पर कोई वैधानिक नियंत्रण नहीं है, किन्तु आयात किये गये ट्रैक्टरों का वितरण विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा स्थापित कृषि उद्योग निगमों द्वारा किया जाता है जो कि सरकारी कम्पनियाँ हैं। इसके साथ ही चालू वर्षों में ट्रैक्टरों की बढ़ी हुई उपलब्धि के कारण आशा की जाती है कि इससे ट्रैक्टरों की चोर बाजारी को दूर करने में काफी सफलता मिलेगी।

Employment Position

*98. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest employment review by the Director General of Employment and Training, Employment opportunities in the country at least in the organised sector dwindled further in 1967-68; and

(b) if so, whether he has made a special probe into the causes of decline in view of the terrific unemployment problem prevailing in the country so as to find out a solution and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) As already mentioned in the Review referred to in part (a) of the question some of the more important among the reasons for the slow growth of employment were —

(i) reduced investments during the last few years;

(ii) recessionary trend in the economy which became noticeable since 1966.

Allotment of Additional Indigenous Wheat to Delhi

*99. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration recently requested for the allotment of 10,000 tonnes of additional indigenous wheat;

(b) whether this request was not acceded to; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Delhi Administration asked for 10,000 tonnes of indigenous wheat other than red mexican for issue through fair price shops during July, 1969.

(b) 10,000 tonnes of red or amber coloured indigenous mexican wheat was allotted for supply according to availability.

(c) Does not arise.

चीनी का निर्यात

*100. **श्री भा० सुन्दरलाल :**
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :
श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला :
श्री गाडिलिंगन गौड़ :
श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में किन किन देशों को चीनी का निर्यात किया गया तथा कितनी मात्रा में और किस दर पर ;

(ख) क्या उससे कोई हानि हुई थी और यदि हां, तो हानि रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या देश में चीनी की बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए निर्यात कोटे में कमी करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) निर्यात के लिए चीनी की बिक्री पंचांग वर्ष के आधार पर की जाती है। १९६८ में देशवार निर्यात की गयी चीनी की मात्रा और उससे जहाज तक निष्प्रभार अनुमानित वसूली इस प्रकार है :—

देश	निर्यात की अनुमानित जहाज तक गयी मात्रा	निष्प्रभार वसूली (मीटरी रु० प्रति मीटरी टन टन)
1. यू० के०	25,400	861
2. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	73,328	1,063

(ख) 1968 में सरकार को निर्यात से कोई नुकसान नहीं उठाना पड़ा था।

(ग) और (घ). चीनी का निर्यात 1866 के 4.41 लाख मीटरी टन से घट कर 1967 में 2.17 लाख मीटरी टन और 1968 में 0.99 लाख मीटरी टन रह गया था। जहां तक 1969 का सम्बन्ध है, अब तक किए गए आश्वासनों के अनुसार लगभग 95,00 मीटरी टन चीनी का निर्यात किया जाना है।

चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने और चीनी की अधिकतर निर्मुक्ति होने के कारण चीनी की स्थिति अब काफी सुगम है।

Ford Foundation aid to U. P. for Intensive Agricultural Programme

*101. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Ford Foundation aid given to Uttar Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan for Intensive Agricultural Programme;

(b) the names of the districts selected for this purpose and the results achieved; and

(c) whether aid on similar lines will be available to Uttar Pradesh in the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Ford Foundation participated in the implementation of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP) in Aligarh District of Uttar Pradesh. Its share of the cost incurred on the programme during the Third Five Year Plan period was of the order of Rs. 54.93 lakhs.

(b) The district of Aligarh was selected by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the implementation of the IADP. The programme was launched in the district during the *Kharif* 1961-62. After the introduction of the programme, the consumption of key inputs like fertilisers, improved seeds, pesticides, etc. has gone up considerably. The consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers (in terms of Ammonium Sulphate) rose from 1,588 tonnes in 1961-62 to 25,779 tonnes in 1967-68 and that of phosphatic fertilisers (in terms of superphosphate) from 343 tonnes to 6,010 tonnes during the same period. Similarly, the quantity of improved seeds distributed increased from 48 tonnes in 1961-62 to 1,371 tonnes in 1967-68 and the area under them from 16,359 hectares to 82,262 hectares The use of pesticides has become popular with the farmers in the district and the quantities consumed increased from 21 tonnes in 1961-62 to 152 tonnes in 1967-68.

As a result of the implementation of the programme, per hectare yields of the important crops like maize, bajra, wheat, barley gram and peas have gone up as campared to those in the prepackage period. In the case of wheat, the increase in yield has been quite substantial. The per hectare yield of wheat, which is the main crop of the district, rose from 10.3 Q/H the pre-package period (1958-61) to 16.0 Q/H in 1967-68, and the highest average yield recorded was 18.6 Q/H during 1966-67.

The yield rates in Aligarh district have been consistently higher when compared to the adjoining districts and the State (excluding Aligarh District). The average yield of wheat which was 9.9 Q/H during the period 1954-55 to 1960-61 (prior to the introduction of the programme) increased to an average of 14.2 Q/H during the period 1961-62 to 1967-68, i. e. during the programme period in the district. This meant an increase of 43% over the average yield in the pre-package period. During the same period, the average per hectare yield of wheat rose from 8.9 Q/H to 11.0 Q/H in the adjoining districts and from 8.3 Q/H to 9.3 Q/H in the State of Uttar Pradesh as a whole (excluding Aligarh District). This amounted to an increase of 23.6% in the adjoining districts and 12.4% in the State (excluding Aligarh District). Somewhat similar trends have been observed in the case of maize and bajra crops also.

(c) No. Under the Fourth Plan, the pattern of Scheme-wise assistance from the Centre has been replaced by block grant for the agricultural sector as a whole. As such, there is no separate assistance earmarked for the I.A.D.P.

Loss of Foodgrains in Storage and Handling

*102. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the statistics given by one Dr. Parpia that the loss at the storage and handling stages of foodgrains in India is about 23 per cent;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and.

(c) the steps Government propose to avoid such heavy losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Expert Committee appointed by Government in 1966 estimated that post harvest loss in handling and storage of foodgrains averaged to about 9.3 per cent. However, in respect of foodgrains procured by Government, both at home and abroad, the loss on account of transit and storage during the last four years has been as follows:—

Year	*Transit Loss* (%)	*Storage Loss* (%)
1964-65	0.31	0.26
1965-66	0.29	0.20
1966-67	0.49	0.14
1967-68	0.26	0.10

(c) Following steps have been taken to minimise the losses in storage:—

(i) Efforts are being made that all the pesticides and equipment required for protection of foodgrains in storage against pests are manufactured in the country and are readily available to the users.

(ii) Every possible effort is made to see that new storage godowns constructed are rodent and damp-proof. As far as farm storage is concerned, use of better rodent proof receptacles and fumigation of grains is being popularised.

(iii) A nation-wide 'Save Grain Compaign' has been launched wherein scientific techniques of better storage are demonstrated in important grain markets and at some rural centres.

(iv) Training and research activities relating to grain storage have been encouraged and it is proposed to extend these facilities with the help of the United Nations Special Development Fund.

(v) Steps have been taken to make it obligatory on the Roller Flour Mills, Rice Mills and Grain Stockists to adopt pest control measures on their premises.

Setting up of a Tripartite Committee to Settle Labour Disputes in West Bengal

*103 SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suggested to the West Bengal Government to set up a tripartite body to which all kinds of labour disputes including Gheraos might be referred for solution;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have made similar proposals to other States also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) During discussions with the Labour Minister, West Bengal regarding speedy disposal of labour disputes, it was suggested that a tripartite committee, to be presided over by an independent Chairman, might be appointed. The decisions of the Committee, if unanimous, would be binding on both the workers and employers; in case there was no unanimity, the decision of the Chairman would be final and binding.

(b) The matter is reported to be under consideration of the State Government.

(c) The matter would be discussed as necessary, with other States also.

Committee on Colourisation of Vanaspati

*104. SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 90 on the 20th February, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee on the Colourisation of Vanaspati has since been finally considered;

(b) if so, the decisions of the Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay of more than three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Subject to the need for continuing efforts for finding a suitable colouring agent for vanaspati, Government agree with the conclusions of the Committee. Government have accepted all the recommendations made by the Committee.

(c) Does not arise.

Prices of Wheat and Rice

*105. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum price for wheat and rice to ensure existing inputs for the new agricultural strategy;

(b) if the price falls below this level, whether Government are prepared to subsidise fertilisers, pesticides, pump sets and petrol, which are now selling between 50 to 100 per cent above world prices; and

(c) how Government will maintain its price support through procurement after the full envisaged buffer stock takes up most of the storage capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Since the Government is committed to purchase all quantities of grain available at procurement/support prices, prices would tend to remain at or above that level; therefore, the question of subsidising inputs does not arise.

(c) Even after the envisaged buffer stock is built, there will be releases from the buffer stock both in the lean seasons and in lean years. Even with successive good crops possibility of shortfall in production in certain areas of the country cannot be ruled out. It would, therefore, be possible to continue purchases at support prices to replenish the buffer stock.

Statement

During the *kharif* year 1968-69 and rabi marketing year 1969-70 Government did not announce any minimum support prices for paddy and wheat as Government was committed to purchase all quantities of fair average quality grains offered to its for sale at the procurement prices. The purchase prices operative for wheat during the 1960-70 marketing season in Rs. 76.00. For rice the prices operative for 1968-69 season range between Rs. 72.69 and Rs. 93.75 per quintal.

For *kharif* 1969-70, Government has announced the minimum support prices of kharif grains. The support price for standard variety of paddy has been fixed at Rs. 45.00 per quintal. These minimum support prices cover cost of production including cost of inputs and also provide for incentive to the farmers.

Canadian Credit for Telecommunications

*106. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has approached Canada for credit for carrying out improvements in the telecommunications during the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed in this respect with the Canadian Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise

इण्डियन एण्ड ईस्टर्न न्यूजपेपर्स सोसाइटी के प्रतिनिधियों का अखबारी कागज सलाहकार समिति से त्यागपत्र

*107. **श्री सूरज भान :**
श्री वृज भूषण लाल :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इण्डियन एण्ड ईस्टर्न न्यूजपेपर्स सोसाइटी के सदस्यों ने अखबारी कागज सलाहकार समिति से त्यागपत्र दे दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है तथा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अखबारी कागज सलाहकार समिति में इण्डियन एण्ड ईस्टर्न न्यूजपेपर्स सोसाइटी के प्रतिनिधियों ने इस कथित आधार पर अपने त्यागपत्र दिये हैं कि सरकार ने 1969-70 के लिए अपनी अखबारी कागज आवंटन नीति को अन्तिम रूप देने से पहले समिति से परामर्श नहीं किया । परन्तु नीति की मुख्य बातों पर 8 जनवरी, 1969 को हुई समिति की बैठक में विचार विमर्श किया गया था ।

(ग) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

National Agricultural Commission

*108. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 513 on 20th February, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a National Agricultural Commission has been finalised;

(b) If so, the terms of references of the Commission ; and

(c) when the commission is expected to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The matter is under active consideration and a final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Encroachment upon arable Government Land

*109. SHRI D.N. PATODIA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:
SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he made a Statement at a Conference of Harijans and Adivasis held at Kurwai in Madhya Pradesh, as reported in *Patriot* of the 25th May, 1969, that there was "nothing wrong in encroaching upon arable Government land to bring it under plough ;

(b) whether such a public encouragement is not likely to set in motion a movement

where distinction between the Government and the private land is likely to be forgotten;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has protested against such statement; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Minister of Food and Agriculture while addressing a Conference of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Kurwai, District Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh said that there was nothing wrong in cultivating fallow Government Land. He did not advocate forcible seizure of Government Land. He had also pointedly stated that while bringing under plough fallow Government land, care should be taken to ascertain that the land actually belonged to Government and not to private individuals.

(c) The Ministry has not received any communication in this connection from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(d) The question, therefore, does not arise.

Damage by Floods and Cyclones

*110. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI R.K. SINHA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States which were affected by floods and cyclones during the months of May and June, 1969 and the extent of damage to crops and property as well as loss of life;

(b) the steps taken to provide relief to the affected persons and total expenditure incurred on relief; and

(c) how much acreage under crops has been affected and how much loss of production is estimated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) to (c) The required details have been called for from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as compiled.

Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees

*111. SHRI N.R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that 1800 Tibetan refugees have been rehabilitated in Bhutan;

(b) if so, the total amount spent by Government for their settlement;

(c) the number of refugees who have not been rehabilitated so far;

(d) whether Government have provided funds for imparting technical training to the young Tibetans; and

(e) if so, the total amounts for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMEMT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). About 3,000 Tibetan refugees are being rehabilitated in Bhutan under a phased programme, which started in 1963. In the first phase, 800 refugees were settled by the end of 1966 and Government of India spent Rs. 13.27 lakhs. 1,000 refugees are in the process of being settled in the second phase which will be completed by the end of September, 1969, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 19.60 lakhs. The remaining are proposed to be rehabilited by 1972 at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.78 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Rs. 27,380 have been spent for this purpose so far in Bhutan. A sum of Rs. 26,500 is being provided in the third phase of the rehabilitation scheme.

Warehousing Capacity

*112. SHRI N.K.P. SALVE ; Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present warehousing capacity available in the country for preserving foodgrains;

(b) the total capacity needed for warehousing foodgrains at the level of 1968-69 production;

(c) whether Government have figures available of the quantity of foodgrains destroyed during the period April, 1968 to June, 1969 due to lack of storage facilities and transportation; and

(d) whether Government propose to encourage building of godowns in each village on co-operative and hiring basis along with the policy of building huge central godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement showing the storage capacity available in the public sector is laid on the Table of the Sabha. Information about capacity in the private sector is not available.

(b) The F.C.I. require about 55 lakh tonnes of storage space for the stocks acquired by them.

(c) No foodgrain stocks of the Food Deptt., or the F.C.I. were destroyed during April, 1968 to June, 1969 due to lack of storage facilities or transportation.

(d) Godowns at the village level are being set up by Cooperative Societies, which are given financial assistance for the purpose by the National Cooperative Development Corporation, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Agricultural Finance Corporation and commercial banking institutions.

Statement

Storage capacity (owned and hired) available in the public sector.

Figures in lakh tonnes

		Remarks.
F.C.I.	54.62	For storage of buffer and operational stocks.
State Govts.	28.34	Used mainly for procurement and distribution by the State Govts. Part of this has, however, been hired by the F.C.I. and included in the figure shown against it.
C.W.C.	11.08	Used mainly for storage by agriculturists and traders, but 11.08 lakh tonnes capacity out of this has been hired by the F.C.I. which is included in the figure shown against it.
S.W.Cs.	9.98	

Figures of storage capacity in the private sector are not available.

Wage Board for Engineering Industry

*113. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wage Board for Engineering industry has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, its main recommendations and the decisions taken thereon by Government; and

(c) the steps being taken for the implementation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Different sets of recommendations have been made by the independent members on the one hand and the representatives of the employers and the workers on the other. The matter was discussed in a tripartite Meeting held on 1.3.1969. The State Governments wanted preliminary discussions with the employers' and workers' representatives at the State level ; this was agreed to by the workers' and employers' representatives. The outcome of these discussions is now awaited.

(c) Does not arise at present.

Delay in delivery of Letters written by M. Ps.

*114. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from Members of Parliament regarding inordinate delays in the delivery of letters written by Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, whether the complaints have been investigated and the result of the enquiry ; and

(c) whether any special steps have been taken to overcome the delay and redress the grievances of the public and M. Ps in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes. In all 20 complaints relating to delays in the delivery of letters written by M. Ps were received during the past one year.

(b) They were thoroughly investigated and follow-up action was taken on each case as a result of the enquiry.

(c) Instructions exist that the complaints by the Members of Parliament should be dealt with at a sufficiently high level. Heads of the P&T Circles themselves have to examine these cases and the reply is generally under their own signature. As regards complaints from the public, Complaint Cells at all levels have been reorganised and strengthened recently. The Department constantly endeavours to ensure that necessary attention is given to public grievances.

Super Bazars

*115. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he made a statement at the inauguration of the Central Advisory Committee on Consumers Cooperatives that copying blindly the pattern of super markets in foreign countries was solely responsible for the ineffectiveness of most of the super markets in the country;

(b) whether in view of this fact the Government has taken any action against the Super Bazar in New Delhi which has resulted in a loss of over 10 lakhs of rupees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Minister for Food and Agriculture cautioned against applying the ideas borrowed from foreign countries to department stores in India, as the conditions in

these foreign countries were not comparable with those in India. These ideas and practices, he maintained, would have to be adapted to suit Indian conditions.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise. The losses in the Delhi Super Bazar are due to high promotional, administrative and operational expenses, including the high rent of the building in Connaught Circus, and the management of the Super Bazar have taken steps to streamline administrative and operational procedures and cut down losses.

Additional Employment Opportunities for Rural Labour

*116. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATIL :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a training scheme for giving the rural youth additional employment opportunities and providing maintenance and light repair facilities for Agricultural and Allied Electrical equipment;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the place where such training centres are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes.

Statement

(b) and (c). 1. **Object** : With the adoption of modern agricultural practices by progressive farmers, there has been an urgent need for providing them with large scale repair and maintenance facilities for their agricultural and other allied machineries which otherwise are liable to remain unutilised resulting in loss to them or entailing heavy cost and delay in having them repaired by carrying them to cities. The scheme, *inter-alia*, provides for the training of rural youth to enable them to undertake the job of repairs and maintenance of equipments in those rural areas where there is a felt need and thereby opening new opportunities of employment for the rural youth.

2. **Skills to be taught** : The following trades are proposed to be taught :—

(a) General Mechanic including fitting, sheetmetal, blacksmithy and low pressure welding.

(b) Engine and Electrical mistry including training in diesel engines (prime moves) and electrical equipments and appliances.

(c) Kharad Mistry including training in fitting, turning, carpentry and shaping.

(d) Tractor Mechanic including training in the maintenance and repair of wheeled tractors, diesel engines and other agricultural power driven equipments.

3. **Implementation** : To start with, it is proposed to run this programme in five I.T.Is. in those States where mechanised agriculture and electrification have made considerable progress.

4. **Stipend** : Rural Youth who will get admission for the training under this programme will be awarded stipends @ Rs.45/- p.m. per trainee.

5. **Expenditure** : The entire expenditure involved will have to be borne by the State Governments.

राजस्थान में सूखे से मृत्यु

*117. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री शिवचरण लाल :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष राजस्थान में सूखे के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों और पशुओं की मृत्यु होने के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में मनुष्यों और पशुओं की रक्षा के लिये अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान के इस सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र की समस्याओं को स्थायी तौर पर हल करने के लिये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि सूखे और भुखमरी के कारण व्यक्तियों की कोई भी मृत्यु नहीं हुई है। सूखे के कारण कितने पशुओं की मृत्यु हुई है, इस सम्बन्ध में अभी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) 1968-69 और 1969-70 की प्रथम तिमाही में सूखा सहायता कार्य पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया गया व्यय लगभग 33.00 करोड़ रुपये बताया जाता है।

(ग) जी हां। लेकिन साधन उपलब्ध होने पर, सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के स्थायी विकास के लिए योजनाओं को राज्य के 'प्लान' कार्यक्रमों में शामिल किया जाता है। 'प्लान' के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की आवश्यकताओं पर विचार करते समय राज्य के पिछड़ेपन और बंजरपन आदि पर उचित ध्यान दिया जाता है। जहां तक सम्भव होता है, सहायता कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत स्थायी लाभ पहुंचाने वाली योजनाओं को भी हाथ में लिया जाता है।

Community Listening Scheme

*118. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Community Listening Scheme has been deleted from the List of Centrally sponsored schemes ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee of the National Development Council, which examined the classification of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74), decided that the Community Listening Scheme should be transferred to the State Sector.

Development of Fisheries with the Help of World Bank

*119. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether final decisions have been taken for the development of fisheries with the aid of the World Bank ; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects proposed to be taken up under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The feasibility of obtaining World Bank aid for fisheries projects is under consideration in consultation with the Bank.

(b) The projects to be taken up have not been decided. These will be determined in consultation with the Bank.

Tapping of Ministers' Telephone in West Bengal

*120. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to make an investigation by C. B. I. of the reported complaint of Chief Minister and other Ministers of West Bengal of tapping of their telephones ; and

(b) if so, when the decision will be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMU-

NICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बिस्कुट बनाने की फैक्टरियां

601. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के चावल का उत्पादन करने वाले क्षेत्रों में बड़ी-बड़ी बिस्कुट फैक्टरियां स्थापित की गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश में जो "जलालिया" किस्म के गेहूं के उत्पादन के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं, गेहूं से बिस्कुट बनाने की एक फैक्टरी स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ग) उन स्थानों के क्या नाम है जहां माडन बेकरी के, जो एक सरकारी उपक्रम है, फैक्टरियां हैं ; और

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भी एक ऐसी फैक्टरी स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मैसूर और तमिल नाडु जैसे कुछ चावल पैदा करने वाले राज्यों के प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में कुछ बिस्कुट कारखाने स्थापित किए गये है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में बिस्कुट फैक्टरी स्थापित करने का सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है

(ग) मार्डन बेकरीज़ (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, की पांच बेकरी यूनिटें अहमदाबाद, बम्बई, कोचीन, मद्रास और नई दिल्ली में स्थापित की गई हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, निकट भविष्य में बंगलौर, कलकत्ता, कानपुर और हैदराबाद में चार और बेकरी यूनिट स्थापित की जा रही हैं।

(घ) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है।

Arrears of Employees' Provident Fund

602. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3964 on the 14th March, 1968 regarding arrears of Employees' Provident Fund against the owners of Ballarpur Ghugus and Shasti Collieries and state:

(a) the position of the cases which were pending before the courts; and

(b) the number of cases in which the owners have been prosecuted so far and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : The administration of the provident funds of the employees of the coal mines is the concern of the Board of Trustees, set up under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1968 and is not primarily the concern of the Government of India. The Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board of Trustees has reported the position as under :—

(a) Seven out of the fourteen pending certificate cases have since been disposed of and a sum of about Rs. 11,07,289/- has been realised.

(b) Four prosecution cases have been launched. These are still pending in the Courts.

Number of Sheep Farms

603. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total number of Government owned sheep farms in India, State-wise, their cost, type and number of sheep bred at each farm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): The information is being collec-

ted from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Sheep Breeding Farm at Hissar

604. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the date and total cost of the Indo-Australian Sheep Breeding Farm proposed to be started in Hissar Haryana, shortly, the share in rupees of the Australian Government and nature of contribution;

(b) the names and qualifications of officers sent to Australia for studying the scheme and the cost of sending them;

(c) what type of training will be given to officers at this farm; and

(d) the present annual yield of India and by how much will the yield of wool increase as a result of cross-breeding of indigenous sheep with Australian Corriedala sheep ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The proposed Indo-Australian Sheep Breeding Farm at Hissar will be started during the current financial year *i. e.* 1969-70. The total expenditure on the Farm has been estimated at Rs, 133.04 lakhs, excluding the cost of land, for a period of seven years. Australian assistance will be of the order of $ A 9,60,000 or about Rs. 81.60 lakhs. This assistance will be in the form of services of experts and supply of sheep equipment, fodder and grass seeds veterinary equipment and drugs for the project.

(b) No officer has been sent to Australia for the implementation of this project.

(c) The training will mainly consist of improved sheep husbandry and management practies and the running of sheep breeding farms including forage production conservation and utilisation.

(d) The annual wool production in India, is estimated at 35,50 million Kgs. Generally, cross-breeding of local sheep with the rams of exotic sheep such as Merine and Rambouillet show that first generation cross-bred progeny yield about 1.50 Kg. wool as against 0.90 Kg. wool produced by local sheep.

Money Wage and Real Wage of Factory Workers

605. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the yearly compound rate of growth in percentage in terms of money wage and real wage earnings of the factory workers during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : A statement, based on the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1330/69].

Supply of Fertilizers by Foreign Countries

606. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHURY :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries which have offered to supply Fertilizers; and

(b) the details of the offers and names of the countries who want payment in Indian currency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The supply of fertilizers during 1969 is expected to be obtained from the following countries :—

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, G. D. R., Holland Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, U. K., U. S. A., U. S. S. R. and West Germany.

(b)	*Name of Fertilizer*	*Tonnage*	*Rate per m. ton. C&FFO*
1. U. S. S. R	Ammonium Sulphate	190,000	Rs. 330.00
	Urea	60,000	Rs. 592.50
	Muriate of Potash.	30,000	Rs. 280.13
2. Poland	Urea (Firm 90,000 plus 15,000 m. t. at Sellers' option)	105,000	Rs. 592.50
3. Bulgaria	Urea	117,000	Rs. 592.50
4. Hungary	Urea	18,000	Rs. 593.00
		21,000	Rs. 590.50
5. Rumania	Urea	25,000	Rs. 592.00
6. G. D. R.	Muriate of Potash	60,000	Rs. 337,88 (C&F LTD)

Telephone Connections at Nagpur

608. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in the Telephone Exchange Office at Nagapur during the last three years;

(b) the number of telephone connections installed at Nagpur during the period;

(c) the reasons for delay in giving telephone connections; and

(d) when the connections are expected to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH):

(a) As on 31-3-1966	1,483
As on 31-3-1967	1,555
As on 31-3-1968	2,054
As on 31-3-1969	2,336
(b) 1966-67	879
1967-68	214
1968-69	224

(c) Due to lack of spare exchange capacity.

(d) With certain installation on hand 300 connections are expected to be released shortly. The remaining demand is likely to be met after opening of a new 3000 line exchange at Itwari. This work is expected to be completed within the next six months.

Development of Hybrid Varieties of Pepper

609. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pepper Research Station at Jalippuramba has developed a hybrid variety of pepper with which pepper yield can be doubled;

(b) if so, whether in order to earn more foreign exchange by export of more pepper, the State Government of Kerala have submitted any scheme for promoting the cultivation of hybrid variety of pepper; if so, details and cost of the scheme; and

(c) whether such scheme has been approved by the Central Government, if so, with what modifications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRI-

CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A Centrally sponsored Scheme on establishment of Central Nursery for rapid multiplication and distribution of the hybrid pepper and exotic varieties of ginger with 100% assistance from the Central Government has been sanctioned by the Government of India and is in operation since 1968-69. This scheme is being implemented by the Government of Kerala.

During 1969-70 it is proposed to cover an area of 2 hectares under pepper and one hectare under ginger under this scheme. A provision of Ks. 0.93 lakh has been made for this scheme in the current year's budget.

Survey of Minor Irrigation Potential

610. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of minor irrigation potential of tanks and streams which have been lost due to silting; and

(b) if so, whether the unemployed Engineers cannot be employed on this and subsequently on the work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The informarion is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt.

मध्य प्रदेश में जल संकट

611. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सब कुओं, बावलियों तथा तालाबों के सूख जाने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में चंदेरी में इस वर्ष गम्भीर जल संकट उत्पन्न हो गया और जल न मिलने के कारण सैकड़ों पशु मर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त क्षेत्र में तथा मध्य प्रदेश में अन्य क्षेत्रों में इस गम्भीर जल संकट तथा अकाल को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ; और

(ग) इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन क्षेत्रों में गम्भीर संकट उत्पन्न हुआ है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप अब तक कितने व्यक्ति तथा पशु मरे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें चन्देरी में जल की कमी तथा कुछ पशुओं की मृत्यु का समाचार मिला है। नवम्बर, 1968 से चंदेरी नगर के लिए एक जल आपूर्ति योजना पहले ही चलायी जा रही है। स्थानीय नगरपालिका ने ट्रक तथा एक नलकूप से भी जल आपूर्ति के प्रबन्ध किए हैं।

रीवा और सतना जिलों से भी जल की कमी की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है। राज्य सरकार ने जल की कमी को दूर करने के लिए 'अकाल सहायता' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत कलैक्टरों को निधि सौंप दी है। इस दो जिलों से किसी भी व्यक्ति अथवा पशु के मरने की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

राजस्थान में भूमि के नीचे पानी

612. **श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के उन क्षेत्रों में जहां प्रचुर मात्रा में जल पाया जाता है भूमि के नीचे जल का पता लगाने के लिए विशेषज्ञों की कोई समिति नियुक्त की है अथवा राजस्थान सरकार को इस बारे में सलाह दी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि राजस्थान के कुछ जिलों में बहुत मात्रा में भूमि के नीचे जल उपलब्ध है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं । फिर भी, राज्य सरकार ने राजस्थान भूमिगत जल मंडल, भारतीय भू विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण (पश्चिमी क्षेत्र) और समन्वेषी नलकूप संगठन द्वारा किए गए भूमिगत जल समन्वेषण के कार्य को समन्वित करने के लिए राज्य स्तर पर एक समिति का गठन किया है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार राजस्थान के कुछ जिलों की भूमिगत जल सम्भाव्यता से अवगत है ।

(ग) राजस्थान भूमिगत जल मंडल और भारतीय भू विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण (पश्चिमी क्षेत्र) द्वारा भूमिगत जल सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण किए जा रहे हैं । जालौर और जैसलमेर जिलों के निर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों की भूमिगत जल सम्भाव्यता को आंकने की एक विशेष परियोजन संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (विशेष निधि) की तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता से समन्वेषी नलकूप संगठन द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । समन्वेषी नल कूप संगठन ने पहले भी राजस्थान के पश्चिमी जिलों में भूमिगत जल उपलब्धि और क्षमता को आंकने के लिए समन्वेषण किया था । कुल भूमिगत जल संसाधनों को विस्तृत रूप से सिंचाई और पीने के पानी के प्रयोग में लाने के लिये 300 से अधिक सरकारी नलकूप लगाये गये हैं । भूमिगत जल के विस्तृत विकास के लिये संस्थानात्मक क्षेत्र और विशेषकर कृषि पुनर्वित निगम की सहायता से राज्य सरकार द्वारा विशेष योजनायें प्रारम्भ की गई हैं और की जा रही हैं ।

Sheep Breeding Farm at Hissar

613. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL;

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Australian Government have given assistance to establish a large sheep breeding farm near Hissar in Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof and nature of assistance given by the Australian Government; and

(c) the target for production of wool by the farm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Austrlian Government have agreed to give assistance to establish a large sheep breeding farm near Hissar in Haryana under the Colombo Plan.

(b) A Central Sheep Breeding Farm is being set up at Hissar where 7,000 acres of land has been made available by the Government of Haryana. The Australian Government will give financial assistance of Australian 9,60,000 or about Rs. 81.60 lakhs, which will cover the cost supply of livestock of services of experts equipment, seeds of fodder crops and grasses, veterinary appliances and drugs for the Sheep Breeding Farm.

(c) The Farm when fully developed will have a flock strength of about 10,000 sheep. The estimated annual production of wool would be about 27,000 to 29,000 Kgs.

Supply of Maize to Japan

614. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been enquiries recently from Japan that the Andhra Predesh Government could supply maize to Japan; and

(b) if so, the details of the enquiries made by the Japanese firm or the Government and the action taken, if any, in this regard by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Enquiries about the possibility of export of Maize to Japan have been received and are under consideration by Government.

Fees for Broadcasting Artists of A. I. R.

615. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fees for broadcasting Artists of A. I. R. has not changed for the last 29 years;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make necessary changes considering the hardships of the present time; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Estimate of Food-Production

616. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI R. K. BIRLA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimate of food-production in the country during 1968-69 against the target, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the shortfall, if any;

(c) the targets of food production in respect of the different items separately for the year 1969-70; and

(d) the proposed lay-out of the food production plan for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The All India Final Estimates of foodgrains production for 1968-69 have not so far been finalised.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The target of overall foodgrains production for 1969-70 is placed at 105.00 million tonnes. Separate targets for various foodgrains have not been fixed.

(d) The outlays approved by the Planning Commission under important heads of development bearing on food production for the year 1969-70 under the Plans of various States and Union Territories are as under:

		(Rs. crores)
1.	Agricultural Production	51.57
2.	Minor Irrigation	79.92
3.	Area Development	3.04
4.	Soil Conservation	18.45
5.	Warehousing & Marketing	0.91

Self-Sufficiency in Foodgrains

617. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state by what year the country is likely to be self-sufficient in respect of foodgrains, taking into account the likely increase in population in the meanwhile as a result of the implementation of the high-yield varieties programme and other programmes like the reclaiming of arid lands for cultivation and intensive cultivation schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): It is envisaged that imports of foodgrains under PL 480 would cease after 1971. The various agricultural development programmes are designed to achieve this objective.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

618. SHRI HIMATSINGKA ;
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND ACRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country are largaly ineffective and result in drawing away of the country's resources without any useful results;

(b) if so, the specific measures taken to revitalise the Panchayati Raj institutions in the country;

(c) whether the All India Panchayat Parishad met in New Delhi in May this year; and

(d) if so, what specific suggestions and observations were made in the meeting and what scheme, if any, was drawn up for revitalising the Panchayati Raj Institutions at the Parishad meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the question of setting up a Study Team on Panchayati Raj to review the working of Panchayati Raj Institutions and suggesting ways and means to revitalise the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The suggestions and observations made at the meeting of the All India Panchayat Parishad and the measures required to strengthen Panchayati Raj, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Hourse [*Placed in Library See No.* LT—1331/69]

Loss of Foodgrains in Storage and Handling

619. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the Director of the Central Food Technological Research Institute to the effect that if 25 per cent loss at the storage and handling stages of the food grains could be avoided, the per capita income would increase by 15 per cent;

(b) the target fixed under the Fourth Five Year Plan for reducing the loss of foodgrains at these stages and how far the per capita income in the country would be increased thereby; and

(c) what specific measures are proposed to be taken in that direction and how far the country would become self-sufficient in respect of foodgrains as a result of these measures by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) According to the information furnished by C. F. T. R. I., Mysore, the Director had, while speaking to the students of Lady Irwin College on the 19th May, 1969, on "Contribution of Food Technology for meeting problems of malnutrition", stated that modern methods of food processing, protection and storage could cut down foodgrain losses by 25%, which, in turn, would result in a per capita increase in the consumption of food.

(b) No quantitative target has been laid down for reducing the loss of foodgrains in storage during the Fourth Plan. Every effort would, however, be made to reduce such losses through construction of rodent and damp-proof godowns and promotion of use of scientific methods of storage and preservation of foodgrains. The Draft Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 45 crores for construction of new godowns by the Government/Food Corporation of India and Rs. 12 crores and Rs. 6 crores respectively by the Central and State Warehousing Corporations. Provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has also been made for promotion of use of scientific methods of storage and preservation of foodgrains.

(c) The following specific measures have been taken to minimise the losses in storage :—

(i) Efforts are being made that all the pesticides and equiment required for protection of foodgrains in storage against pests are manufactured in the country and are readily available to the users.

(ii) Every possible effort is made to see that new storage godowns constructed are rodent and damp-proof. As far as farm storage is concerned, use of better rodent-proof receptacles and fumigation of grains is being popularised.

(iii) A nation-wide 'Save Grain Compaign' has been launched wherein scientific techniques of better storage are demo nstrated in important grain markets and at some rural centres.

(iv) Training and research activities relating to grain storage have been encouraged and it is proposed to extend these facilities with the help of the United Nations Special Development Fund.

(v) Steps have been taken to make it obligatory on the Roller Flour Mills, Rice Mills and Grain stockists to adopt pest control measures on their premises.

Opening of Milk Depots in Shadara (Delhi)

620. SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the inadequate number of Milk Depots supplying Delhi Milk Scheme milk to the residents of Shadara;

(b) if so, whether Government propose opening more depots taking into consideration the number of applicants who have applied for fresh milk tokens and also those who are already getting milk;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two Milk Depots have been sanctioned for Shadara area. A milk booth in new Shadara has been commissioned with effect from 18-5-69. Another milk booth in old Shadara area will be commissioned as soon as suitable accommodation is arranged. Milk tokens to other applicants on the waiting list will be issued in their turn and opening of additional milk booths will be considered as per requirement.

(c) and (d). The second milk both in old Shadara is expected to be commissioned

in about a month. Additional milk booths will be opend as and when milk handling facilities are expanded in the Delhi Milk Scheme.

Representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Ministry of Food and Agriculture

621. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table on the 29th July, 1968 in implementation of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5905 on the 18th July, 1967 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due representation to the members of Scheduled Castes/Tribes has not been given in his Ministry in any category of service; and

(b) what further steps to complete the usual representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Employees of Central Tractor Organisation Transferred to Dandakaranya Project

622. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after the abolition of Central Tractor Organisation, the staff working therein was transferred to Dandakaranya Project ;

(b) if so, the terms of their service conditions ;

(c) whether the posts are pensionable/non-pensionable and in case non-pensionable, what benefits of services are proposed to be given to the employees after retirement ;

(d) whether it is a fact that since the formation of Dandakaranya many promotions of technical staff *viz.*, Drivers, Junior Mechanics, Senior Mechanics and Foremen have been made in all the units and especially in unit Nos. 4 and 5, which are functioning in Maharashtra ; and

(e) if so, how many workers belonging to scheduled castes/tribes have been promoted, and how many of them have been superseded and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Five Fully Mechanised Units, with necessary complement of staff from the Central Tractor Organisation of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture were transferred to the Reclamation Organisation of Dandakaranya Project with effect from 1st November, 1958.

(b) They are governed by the provisions of Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules.

(c) The posts are non-pensionable. The employees, after retirement, would be entitled to service gratuity in accordance with the provisions of the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965.

(d) Promotions of technical staff have been made in the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation, which includes Units 4 and 5, according to the rules.

(e) 22 Scheduled Caste and 3 Scheduled Tribe workers have been promoted so far in the Rehabilitation Organisation. Only one employee belonging to the Scheduled Caste was superseded in September, 1962 as he was not considered suitable.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा सिलो का निर्माण

623. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में अनाज भरने के लिये सिलो गोदाम बनाने की एक योजना बनाई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच हैं कि (जिला बुलन्दशहर) में खुरजा में भी ऐसे सिलो गोदाम बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर कितना धन व्यय होने की सम्भावना है और उनका निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है और इन सिलो गोदामों में कितना अनाज रखा जा सकेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां। गोदाम और न कि साइलों।

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम चालू वर्ष में खुरजा में, 5000 मीटरी टन की भण्डारण क्षमता के गोदाम बनवाने का विचार रखता है। अनुमान है कि गोदामों के निर्माण पर लगभग 9.25 लाख रुपये लगेंगे और निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने में कार्य आरम्भ होने के दिन से लगभग 6 से 8 महीने लगेंगे।

Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act

624. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during his visit to Calcutta in the month of May, 1969 he has assured the Labour Minister of West Bengal that the Centre would amend the Industrial Disputes Act, if found necessary ; and

(b) if so, the time likely to be taken for the same and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The question of amending the Industrial Disputes Act to provide for payment of subsistence allowance to workmen during the period of suspension pending an enquiry was discussed with the Labour Minister, West Bengal. The provisions for subsistence allowance in the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules, 1946 were referred to. It was mentioned that if these provisions were found inadequate in scope, amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act could be considered.

(b) No proposal from the West Bengal Government has so far been received. However, the question of legislative amendment for this purpose would be codsidered along with other amendments which may become necessary in the light of the recommendations of the National Labour Commission.

Recognition of Representative Unions

625. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he pointed out to the Labour Minister of West Bengal at Calcutta on the 26th May, 1969 that since the issue of recognition of Representative Unions was pending before the National Commission on Labour whose report was expected to be ready by July, 1969, the State Government should wait till then ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was discussed and it was pointed out to the State Labour Minister that as this was an important matter, it would be desirable to await the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour.

Sale of Wheat in Black Market in Tamil Nadu

626. SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI S. XAVIER:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India has come to know from its Intelligence Department regarding the sale in black-market of 13,000 bags of wheat donated by America under PL-480 for distribution amongst poor people in Tamilnadu;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would appoint an Enquiry Committee for looking into the matter and take appropriate action against persons found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A complaint that about 9,641 bags of wheat received under Indo-US Agreement and allotted to one Shri P. Sundaram by the Church World Service, an approved Voluntary Agency, for free distribution in Koilpatti and Kadambur towns in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu, had been sold in the black market had been received by the Government and is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation, Madras.

(c) Appropriate action will be taken on receipt of a report from the Central Bureau of Investigation, who have intimated that the case being complicated will take some more time for completion of investigation.

Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948

627. SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court recently struck down several Sections of the Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948;

(b) if so, whether it is likely to affect earlier acquisitions made by Government of India under the Act; and

(c) If so, the reactions of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). No, there is no such Supreme Court decision. However, the Delhi High Court have, by an order passed on 20-5-1969, declared the two provisos to Clause (e) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquistion) Act, 1948, as *ultra vires* Section 299 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1935. Government have decided to file an application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of India against the aforesaid judgment of the High Court.

प्रेस सूचना विभाग के हिन्दी एकक को सुदृढ़ करना

628. **श्री झा० सुन्दर लाल :**
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री प० मु० सईद :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री 26 फरवरी, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1181 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार प्रेस सूचना विभाग के हिन्दी एकक को अंग्रेजी एकक के समान बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) और (ख). समाचार पत्रों से कतरनें निकालने के काम पर लगे हुए हिन्दी के

कर्मचारियों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। परन्तु हिन्दी कलर्कों की मात्रा अधिक हो गई है।

दिल्ली टेलीफोन जिले में इंस्पेक्टरों की पदोन्नति

629. **श्री झा० सुन्दर लाल :**
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली टेलीफोन जिले में सब-इन्सपेक्टरों तथा लाइन इंसपेक्टरों के पदों पर कनिष्ठ व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नति की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण थे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन कर्मचारियों को जिन्होंने सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल में भाग लिया था, पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन कर्मचारियों को कब पदोन्नत किया जायेगा।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ). एक लाइनमैन और एक सब-इंसपैक्टर द्वारा दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में रिट याचिका दायर किये जाने के कारण यह मामला न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है।

बिहार काटन मिल्स लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान

630. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने बिहार काटन मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, फुलबारी शरीफ, पटना बिहार के मालिकों के विरुद्ध कई वर्षों के कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान न करने के कारण मुकदमा दायर किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है जिनके विरुद्ध मुकदमा दायर किया है और इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मुकदमा दायर करने के बाद मालिकों ने कर्मचारियों को कुछ बोनस का भुगतान कर दिया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने कर्मचारियों को किन-किन वर्षों का बोनस दिया है; और

(ङ) शेष बोनस का कब तक भुगतान करने का विचार है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रतिष्ठान के प्रबन्धकवर्ग के निम्न व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सन् 1964 से बोनस अदा न करने के लिये फरवरी, 1969 में अभियोजन चलाया गया :—

(i) श्री एस० एम० गोइन्का,
प्रबन्ध निदेशक।

(ii) श्री एम० एल० गोइन्का,
निदेशक।

(iii) श्री आर० जी० आहत,
प्रबन्धक।

इस मामले का परिणाम अभी तक ज्ञात नहीं है।

(ग) से (ङ). सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

दिल्ली में मजदूरों के लिये मकानों का निर्माण

631. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : क्या श्रम, **रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में सरकार तथा मिल मालिकों ने मजदूरों के लिए दिल्ली में कितने-कितने मकान बनाये हैं;

(ख) आगामी तीन वर्षों में मजदूरों के लिए कितने मकान बनाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में किन-किन मिलों के मालिकों को अपने मजदूरों के लिये मकान बनाने हेतु भूमि या ऋण दिया गया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार आगामी तीन वर्षों में मजदूरों के लिये अधिकाधिक मकान बनवाने के लिये मिल मालिकों से आग्रह करेगी ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) कारखानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन 2036 मकान बना रहा है। इनका आवंटन 1969-70 के वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक किये जाने की आशा है। परन्तु मिल मालिकों द्वारा न तो कोई क्वार्टर बनाये गये हैं और न बनाये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) 2036 क्वार्टर पूर्ण करने के अतिरिक्त, दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा 1588 और क्वार्टर बनाने का विचार है।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

(घ) इस समय कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं है जिसके अधीन मिल मालिकों को अपने श्रमिकों के लिये मकान बनाना आवश्यक हो। परन्तु दिल्ली प्रशासन अपनी ओर से इस बात का हर सम्भव प्रयत्न करेगा कि वे ऐसे मकानों के निर्माण का कार्य शुरू कर दें।

गेहूँ, चावल और चीनी का उत्पादन

632. **श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :**
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गेहूँ, चावल और चीनी का अगले वर्ष के लिये उत्पादन लक्ष्य क्या है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में देश की कुल मांग कितनी है और सरकार ने कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) अगले वर्ष के लिये गेहूँ और चावल के उत्पादन का कोई अलग लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, वर्ष 1969-70 के लिए कुल मिलाकर सभी खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 1050 लाख मीटरिक टन है। चीनी का उत्पादन चीनी कारखाने के क्षेत्रों में गन्ने का उत्पादन और चीनी बनाने के लिए कारखानों को मिलने वाली गन्ने की मात्रा पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ख) खाद्यान्नों की मांग अन्य वस्तुओं की मांग की तरह लचीली होती है। एक प्रकार के खाद्यान्न के स्थान पर कुछ हद तक दूसरे खाद्यान्न का उपयोग भी लिया जा सकता है। अतः देश में किसी समयविशेष पर गेहूँ और चावल की अलग-अलग मांग का अन्दाजा लगाना या सभी खाद्यान्नों की मांग का अन्दाजा लगाना भी कठिन है। यह कमी तो केवल उत्पादन में बढ़ोत्तरी कर दूर की जा सकती है। देश में विभिन्न विकास योजनाओं के द्वारा खाद्यान्नों की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये पग उठाये गये हैं। तब तक तो विदेशों से कुछ न्यूनतम मात्रा का आयात करना आवश्यक हो सकता है।

2. चीनी का वितरण वर्ष के दौरान चीनी की सप्लाई की उपलब्धि के आधार पर विनियमित किया जायेगा, जैसा कि इस समय किया जाता है ।

Fertilizers Promotion Board

633. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI RANJEET SINGH:
SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Fertilizer Promotion Board;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same; and

(c) when the Board is likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A proposal to set up a Directorate of Fertilizer Promotion under the Department of Agriculture, is under consideration of Government.

(b) The Directorate, when set up, is expected to coordinate and intensify fertiliser promotion measures like demonstrations, soil testing, training and publicity for scientific and balanced application of fertilizers.

(c) The Fertilizer Promotion Directorate will start functioning as soon as the proposal is finalised.

Export of Seeds by National Seeds Corporation

634. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has started to export seeds;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which exports were made;

(c) the total foreign exchange earned as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to step up exports of seeds to foreign markets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ceylon, Malaysia, Denmark, Ghana and U.S.S.R.

(c) Rs. 33,928.80.

(d) The Corporation has also sent samples of seeds to a number of research institutions and training organizations in a large number of countries. A brochure describing varieties and providing technical information has been circulated to our Embassies abroad and also to various export houses, regional offices of the State Trading Corporation in foreign countries and to seed importers in various countries. Action is in hand to streamline the procedures relating to export of seeds and to make a systematic survey of export markets in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Radio Licences

635. SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio sets licensed till the end of June, 1969;

(b) the number of radio sets operating without licence till the end of June, 1969; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to trace the defaulters and the loss being incurred by Government thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) 83,93,315.

(b) No correct estimate of the radio sets operating without licence is possible.

(c) Anti-Evasion Staff of the Department are doing their best to trace out the defaulters by planning and organising intensive detection drives at regular intervals. No correct estimate of the loss being incurred by the Government is possible.

Study Team on Community Development

636. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 316 on the 6th March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government has finally considered the recommendations of the Study Team on the Department of Community Development; and

(b) if so, the final conclusions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Study Team have been commended to the State Governments for their consideration and necessary action.

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

637. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the annual expenditure on the buffer stock of 5 million tons, including interest charges, storage losses, staff and storage costs;

(b) if this is to be recovered from prices in the public distribution system, whether the consequent rise in prices has been calculated and what will it be on a notional supply equal to the present;

(c) will the public distribution system be necessary if food production increases as provided in the draft Fourth Plan;

(d) what is the consumption of foodgrains per head as disclosed in diet surveys and what is the grain production required for this; and

(e) the reasons for a steeper fall in prices of rice than that of wheat when the increase is more marked in wheat production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The annual expenditure on holding of buffer stock will vary from year to year depending on the current costs of different operations. On the basis of present estimates, it may be between Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 per quintal.

(b) No increase in the Government of India issue prices is anticipated on this account during the current year. The decision for future year will depend on the open market prices of foodgrains, economic cost of stocks held by the Central Government and the price policy as decided by the Government of India from year to year.

(c) Some public distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops may be necessary even when the country becomes self-sufficient, to avoid distress to the vulnerable groups.

(d) The diet surveys have been carried out in limited areas and cover only certain low income groups. Their results are hardly representative of the all-India consumption pattern and as such cannot be used to esti-

mate total foodgrains requirements of the country.

(e) During 1967-68, there was an increase in the production of both rise and wheat as compared to the production in the previous year. Still wheat prices recorded a fall and rice prices registered a rise.

Figures of prodution of rice and wheat for 1968-69 are not yet available and no conclusion can be drawn in this matter for the current year.

Radio Station for Haryana

638. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleasee to state:

(a) whether the proposal to open a new Radio Station in Haryana has since been finalised ;

(b) if so, the site selected for the same; and

(c) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to set up a Radio Station at Rohtak in Haryana State.

(b) Details of the proposal are being worked out.

(c) Rs. 55 lakhs approximately.

F. C. I. Office in Delhi

639. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has been permitted to have its office in the Delhi for one year more;

(b) the place to which the office was likely to be shifted; and

(c) the reasons for the extention of the period for that office by one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Head office of the Food Corporation of India was shifted from Madras to New Delhi with effect from 1st July, 1967 and there has been no proposal to shift the same to any other place.

(c) Does not arise.

समाचारपत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता

640. **श्री सूरज भान :**
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदिया :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :
श्री क. लकप्पा :
श्री अदिचन :
श्री प० मु० सईद :
श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल :
श्री श्रद्धाकर सूपकार :
श्री रा० कृ० बिडला :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री जुगल मंडल :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 19 फरवरी, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 226 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचारपत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच नीति निर्धारित कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) से (ग). समाचारपत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये एक समाचार वित्त निगम बनाने के बारे में प्रेस परिषद् की सिफ़ारिशें अप्रैल, 1969 के प्रारम्भ में प्राप्त हुई थीं और वे सिफ़ारिशें सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयों/विभागों के परामर्श के साथ विचाराधीन है। योजना को अन्तिम रूप देने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

चारे की कमी

641. **श्री सूरज भान :**
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री चारे की कमी के सम्बन्ध में 20 फरवरी, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 389 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित सूचना इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT—1332/169]

सूती कपड़ा उद्योग सम्बन्धी द्वितीय मजूरी बोर्ड का प्रतिवेदन

642. **श्री सूरज भान :**
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री इसहाक साम्भली :
श्री अदिचन :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री चेंगलराया नायडू :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री भा. सुन्दर लाल :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री गु० च० नायक :
श्री एस० जेवियर :
श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :
श्री रा० की० अमीन :
श्री जे० मुहम्मद इमाम :
श्री के एम० अब्राहम :
श्री उमानाथ :
श्री द० रा० परमार :

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री 20 फरवरी, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या, 62 के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सूती कपड़ा उद्योग सम्बन्धी द्वितीय मजूरी बोर्ड के प्रतिवेदन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

श्रम रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में

राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): सरकारी संकल्प संख्या डबल्यू बी-8 (15) /68, दिनांक 17 मई, 1969 जिसमें दूसरे सूती कपड़ा मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी निर्णय दिए गए हैं, 21 जुलाई, 1969 को सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया था। राज्य सरकारों से सिफारिशों की क्रियान्वित कराने के लिए प्रार्थना की गई है और उनकी रिपोर्टों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Wheat Lying in Open

643. SHRI D.N. PATODIA:
SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI S.R. DAMANI:
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHODHURI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large quantity of wheat is lying in open exposed to the vagaries of nature in the important wheat-growing centres of India due to the lack of storage capacity;

(b) whether Government had initiated steps to augment the storage capacity in such places during the last year; and

(c) if so, how much of the new storage capacity could actually be created and steps taken so that unlike the last year the loss in storage and during transit is kept to the minimum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Out of 9.6 lakh tonnes of additional storage accommodation planned for construction all over India that with 2.42 lakh tonnes capacity has already been completed. This is situated mostly in the wheat-growing States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan. This storage capacity has been further augmented by 40,000 tonnes transit shed accommodation recently constructed and made available to the F.C.I. by the C.W.C.

Supply of Coarse Food-Grains to Rajasthan

644. SHRI D.N. PATODIA:
SHRI P.L. BARUPAL:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICUTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that because of rise in the cost of wheat, the persons in the drought affected areas of Rajasthan are finding it extremely difficult to purchase the wheat;

(b) whether the Government of Rajasthan have asked the Centre to rush coarse food-grains to Rajasthan for distribution to the persons affected by the drought and famine;

(c) whether Government have conceded the request and if so, the extent of help given; and

(d) whether Government have thought it desirable to waive the increase in price of wheat being sent to Rajasthan in view of the severe famine conditions prevailing there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The uniform price fixed for all varieties of wheat issued from Central Government's stocks to State Governments has resulted in an increase in the issue price of the variety that was being drawn by Rajasthan. This, together with the availability of new wheat at comparable prices in the open market, has affected the off-take of this wheat.

(b) and (c). The Government of Rajasthan have been, from time to time, indicating their requirements of coarse-grains and these have been met to the maximum extent possible. From January to July, 1969 the following quantities of coarse grains have been allotted to the State:—

(*in tonnes*)

Milo	*Maize*	*Jowar*	*Bajra*
30,000	32,000	20,000	186

(d) The revised uniform price of wheat is based upon the pooled economic cost of wheat and is applicable to all the States. It

will not be desirable to reduce the price of wheat supplied to Rajasthan alone.

Enlargement of Food Zones

645. SHRI D.N. PATODIA:
SHRI J. SUNDER LAL:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether further enlargement of the food zones in the country has been considered in veiw of the favourable food production situation in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The pattern of food zones were reviewed at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in April, 1969. In view of the improving food situation, it was decided to enlarge the northern wheat zone with effect from 16th April, 1969. Any further changes will be considered only after the effect of this change and the ensuing crop on market behviour is asssed and the situation is watched for some time.

Corporation for A.I.R.

646. SHRI D.N. PATODIA:
SHRI S.M. BANERJEE:
SHRI S.S. KOTHARI:
SHRI ONKAR SINGH:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have since taken decision on the recommendation of the Chanda Committee report to convert the All India Radio into an autonomous Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. The recommendation made by Chanda Committee on this point is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

रोजगार दिलाऊ कार्यालय और बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

647. **श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जुलाई, 1969 तक देश में कितने रोजगार दिलाऊ कार्यालय थे और उनमें कुल कितने बेरोजगार लोगों के नाम दर्ज थे ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में रोजगार दिलाऊ कार्यालयों ने कुल कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिलाने में सहायता की ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायत मिली है कि लोग बड़ी कठिनाई से ही इनमें अपना नाम दर्ज करा पाते हैं और क्या सरकार का कुछ रोजगार दिलाऊ कार्यालयों में ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का है जो केवल उन्हीं लोगों को साक्षातकार-पत्र भेजे जिनके नाम इन कार्यालयों में दर्ज हों, और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार रोजगार दिलाऊ कार्यालयों में जन सम्पर्क विभाग को मजबूत करने का है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) नियोजन कार्यालयों की संख्या 409

नियोजन कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या - 31,48,918

(ख) (1) 1967 में 4,30,588
(2) 1968 में 4,24,227

(ग) (1) नियोजन कार्यालयों का प्रशासकीय नियंत्रण राज्य सरकारों के अधीन है अतः ऐसी शिकायतें आमतौर पर सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्राप्त की जाती हैं तथा उन्हीं द्वारा निपटायी जाती है।

(2) नियोजकों द्वारा रिक्त स्थान सूचित किये जाने पर नियोजन कार्यालय उनके पास उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों के नाम भेजते हैं। तब नियोजक उन उम्मीदवारों को, जिनसे वे साक्षातकार करना चाहते हैं, साक्षात-कार-पत्र भेजते हैं। अतः इस उद्देश्य हेतु रोजगार कार्यालयों में किसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता नहीं हैं।

(घ) नियोजन कार्यालय में जनसम्पर्क कार्य का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजन अधिकारी पर है। राज्य सरकारें इस पहलू को विचाराधीन रखती है।

Unsold Stocks of Fertilisers

648. SHRI S.R. DAMANI :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantities of unsold stocks of fertilizers in the country as on the 30th June, 1969 ;

(b) the estimated demand for the whole of the current year and the production within the country ; and

(c) the arrangements made for imports and the amount of foreign exchange involved and the countries from which supplies are to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The information about the unsold stocks of fertiliscrs in the country as on the 30th June '69 is not yet available.

(b) The latest estimate of demand and indigenous production of fertilisers for 1969-70 is as under :

(Figures in million Tonnes)

	Nitrogen	P_2O_5	K_2O
Estimated demand	1.7	0.6	0.3
Estimated indigenous production.	0.9	0.34	—

(c) After taking into account the indigenous production and estimates of stocks on hand, arrangements have been so far made for import of the following quantities valued at $ 136.08 million dollars :

In tonnes

Nitrogen	P_2O_5	K_2O
5,73,021	85,310	1,08,210

Further imports will be made only to the extent required. Supplies are expected to be received from the following countries :

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, GDR, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Poland Rumania, Spain, Sweden, U.K., U.S.A,; USSR, West Germany.

Procurement of wheat by F.C.I.

649. SHRI S.R. DAMANI:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SARI RABI RAY:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:
SHRI R.K. BIRLA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat procured by the Food Corporation of India during the current season and the rates paid, State-wise;

(b) whether procurement came up to expectations or fell short of the targets and if so, to what extent;

(c) the quantities of wheat procured in Punjab and Harayana;

(d) whether there were excess arrivals in mandies on many days and the F.C.I. was unable to lift the stock in time ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE): (a) A statement showing the quantity of wheat procured by the Food Corporation of India State-wise during the current rabi season so far is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT*-1333/69.] The wheat was procured at the declared procurement price which is Rs. 76/- per quintal F.A.Q. for all varieties except indigenous red, procurement price of which is Rs. 74/- per quintal F.A.Q. in the States of U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Assam, Rs. 71/- per quintal in Bihar and Rs. 72/- per quintal in Delhi.

(b) The procurement target for wheat suggested by the Agricultural Prices Commission was 3.6 million tonnes. The procurement of wheat for the year has not ended and further procurement can be expected after the rainy season is over. So far, the total procurement has been 2.3 million tonnes, of which the share of the Food Corporation is about 2 million tonnes. Except in Punjab and Haryana the procurement of wheat in other States has not been upto expectations.

(c) Indicated in the statement attached with reference to part (a) of the question.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Student Cooperatives for Reducing Unemployment

650. SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to encourage Student Co-operatives in Engineering and Agricultural ventures to reduce unemployment among the educated persons ;

(b) the number of such proposals received by Government from students and the number of such proposals approved; and

(c) whether Central Government have requested the State Governments to release uncultivated Government lands to students' bodies for purposes of agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Children's Films

651. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government are apathetic to the children's films ;

(b) if so, the names of the States found apathetic to this movement ;

(c) the aid given and expenditure sanctioned to the different State Government separately for promotion of children film movement in 1967-68 and 1968-69 and that sanctioned for 1969-70;

(d) the expenditure made and aid utilised by each State Government for the purpose in each year and how far the funds for such schemes were left unutilised, surrendered or diverted to other schemes ; and

(e) Government's reaction to this apathy on the part of State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the position of the States/ Union Territories with regard to membership of the Children's Film Society is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See. No. LT—1334 69*]

(c) The Central Government do not give any aid to the State Governments or Union Territories for promotion of the children's film movement but grants in aid for this purpose are given to the Children's Film Society, a registered body under the Societies Registration Act. The amount of grants-in-aid given to the Society are as follows :

1967-68	Rs. 5,43,803.12
1968-69	Rs. 5,46,212.95
1969-70 (Budget Estimate)	Rs. 5,50,000.00

State Governments are eligible to become affiliate members of the Society on payment of annual fee of Rs. 10,000 each (Rs. 5,000 in the case of union territories) and thereby help in the promotion of the children film movement.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Efforts are being made to persuade State Governments and Union Territories concerned to become members of the Society or renew their membership as the case may be.

Food Production Programme in Kerala

652. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of food production programme submitted by the Kerala Government for the year 1969-70, its financial layout and the central aid sought for implementation thereof ; and

(b) the amount of central assistance actually granted by Government, the extent of cut made in this respect and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The important food production programmes included in the State Plan for 1969-70 in Kerala State are as under :-

Programme	*Targets*
Cultivation of high yielding varieties	2.83 lakhs hectares.
Multiple cropping (Addl. area)...	20.23 thousand hectares.
Development of Minor Irrigation (Gross Addl. Area)...	21.25 -do-
Level of consumption of fertilisers	
(a) Nitrogen	40 thousand tonnes
(b) $P_2 0_5$	30 -do-
(c) $K_2{}^0$	30 -do-

Plant Protection (Gross area to be covered) 8.90 lakhs hectares. The financial outlays under each Head of Development relating to this Department proposed by the State, approved by the Planning Commission and actually budgetted by the State are as under :-

(Rs. in Crores)

Head of Development	Outlay proposed by the State.	Outlay approved by the Planning Commission.	Outlay budgetted by the State Government.
1. Agricultural Production	4.40	3.00	2.28
2. Minor Irrigation.	1.95	1.38	1.25
3. Soil Conservation	0.56	0.35	0.35
4. Animal Husbandry	0.90	0.40	0.50
5. Dairying & Milk Supply	0.35	0.15	0.15
6. Forests	1.00	0.50	0.50
7. Fisheries	2.54	1.60	1.60
8. Warehousing & Marketing	0.66	0.02	0.02
Total :	11.76	7.40	6.65

The procedure for release of central assistance to State Governments for their plan schemes has been revised from 1969-70. According to the revised procedure, central assistance will be relatable to any particular programme or sector but will be released in block loans and grants for the entire plan for the year. Central assistance of Rs. 31.10 crores has been allocated to the State for all the Sectors for the year 1969-70 and it will be released towards the end of the financial year on the basis of the expenditure reported by the State. The cut in central assistance will arise in case there are shortfalls in expenditure in relation to the approved outlays.

Conference of Labour Ministers of Northern Zone

653. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Labour Ministers of the Northern Zone was held in the month of May, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by them ; and

(c) the recommendations which are likely to be accepted and implemented by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Conference was an informal one intended to provide a forum for an exchange of views on a number of matters concerning labour in the States falling in the Zone. The Conference made no recommendations as such but some of the conclusions emerging from the discussions have been recorded and circulated for appropriate action.

स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द और गुरु विरजानन्द की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट

654. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनसे यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द और गुरु विरजानन्द की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट जारी किये जायें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ; और

(ग) ये स्मृति डाक-टिकट कब जारी किये जाएंगे ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द की स्मृति में 1970 में एक विशेष डाक-टिकट जारी किया जाएगा ।

गुरु विरजानन्द की स्मृति में 1970 में विशेष डाक-टिकट जारी करने का प्रस्ताव डाक-टिकट सलाहकार समिति की आगामी बैठक में विचारार्थ रखा जाएगा ।

बड़े शहरों में टेलीविजन केन्द्रों का खोला जाना

655. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री जि० भो० बिस्वास :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री श्रद्धाकर सुपकार :
श्री मीठा लाल मीना :
श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही :
श्री न० रा० देवघरे :
श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के बड़े नगरों में टेलीविज़न केन्द्रों को स्थापित करने के बारे में निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं और ये केन्द्र कब से कार्य करने लग जाऐंगे ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना पर अनुमानतः कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): **(क) और (ख).** बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, कानपुर और श्रीनगर में टेलीविजन स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव चौथी योजना में शामिल कर लिए गए हैं । आशा है श्रीनगर केन्द्र 1971 के मध्य तक तैयार हो जाएगा । अन्य केन्द्रों के बारे में ब्योरा तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं पर अनुमानित व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

केन्द्र	रुपये (लाखों में)
(1) श्रीनगर	167
(2) बम्बई	102
(3) कलकत्ता	99
(4) मद्रास	101
(5) कानपुर/लखनऊ	99

Enlargement of Northern Food Zone

656 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Punjab has urged the Government to reconsider and revise the decision to enlarge the Northern Food Zone and reduce the procurement price for wheat ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Harmonious Labour-Employer Relationship in Public Sector Undertakings

657. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. W. F. Barazetti, General Secretary of the Public Sector International emphasised in Jaipur for an effective negotiating machinery in order to achieve a complete harmony between the labour and the Government in public sector undertakings;

(b) whether he also said that the trade unions in public sector must be given a say in policy-making decisions;

(c) whether he also stressed that in a developing democratic country the interests of workers should not be ignored and in Parliament and Government itself there should be people who have workers' interests in mind; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Government have no official information about Mr. Barazetti's visit to India. They are not aware of the context in which Mr. Barazetti made the statement, referred to in the question, nor are they in possession of the full text of the statement except what appeared in newspapers. Government have, therefore, no comments to offer in this regard.

(d) Employer-employee relationship in public sector undertakings are under constant review by Government. Various aspects of labour problems in public sector are currently under the consideration of the National Commission on Labour. Government would consider the matter further after receipt of the Commission's Report.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक का जमा हो जाना

658. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के उर्वरकों का भण्डार जमा हो गया है और राज्य सरकार ने अक्टूबर में समाप्त होने वाले छः महीनों का उर्वरक का कोटा स्वीकार करने से इंकार कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पायरेला से फसलों की क्षति

659. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री बे० कृ० दासचौधरी :
श्री महाराज सिंह :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पायरेला से प्रतिवर्ष अनेक फसलों को क्षति पहुंची है तथा मेरठ, मुजफ्फरनगर, सहारनपुर बुलन्दशहर और देहरादून जिलों पर इसका अधिक गम्भीर प्रभाव पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष यह रोग गत तीन महीनों में लगभग 10 लाख एकड़ भूमि में फैल चुका है; और

(ग) इस रोग का निवारण करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस सम्बन्ध में उसने क्या सहायता दी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) गन्ना पायरीला प्रायः गन्ने की फसल पर पाया जाता है, यद्यपि गेहूं, मक्का, ज्वार जैसी घास सदृश फसलों पर भी कुछ सीमा तक इसका प्रकोप होता है । पिछले अधिकांश वर्षों में पायरीला का प्रकोप गन्ने और

दूसरी फसलों पर अधिक तीव्र न था। फिर भी, 1968 में यह गन्ने पर और 1969 में पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में गेहूँ और गन्ने पर महामारी के रूप में फैला।

(ख) जी हाँ। संयुक्त केन्द्रीय और राजकीय टीम ने अप्रैल-मई 1969 में उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में गन्ने की फसल का पायरीला से प्रभावित क्षेत्र का अनुमान लगभग 10 लाख एकड़ लगाया है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पायरीला से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में कीटों के नियन्त्रण के लिये आवश्यक कीटनाशकों का आधा मूल्य देकर आपद राहत निधि के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार की सहायता करना स्वीकार कर लिया है। जुलाई 1969 के मध्य तक 1.44 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र में कीटनाशकों का प्रयोग किया गया है। कीटनाशकों के प्रयोग का मुख्य उद्देश्य पायरीला कीटों को समाप्त करना है।

कृषकों में रेडियो-सेटों का वितरण

660. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किसानों में लगभग 6000 रेडियो मुफ्त बांटने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने रेडियो बांटे जायेंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). किसानों को मुफ्त रेडियो बांटने की सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है। लेकिन सूखे के समय में फूड फोर इंडिया फाउण्डेशन, नीदरलैंड तथा स्वीडन सरकार से रेडियो सेट के द्वारा किसानों को शिक्षा और जानकारी देने के लिये उपहार प्राप्त हुये थे। फूड फोर इंडिया फाउण्डेशन से, भूख से छुटकारा आन्दोलन की इंडियन नेशनल कमेटी ने उपहार प्राप्त किये थे।

यह निर्णय किया गया है कि इन उपहारों से, जो कम कीमती ट्रांजिज्टोराइज्ड मीडियम वेव सेट प्राप्त करके, वे कम दरों पर उन क्षेत्रों के किसानों के विचार-दलों को बेचे जाने चाहिये, जहां कि किसानों के प्रशिक्षण के कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये जा रहे हैं। अनुवर्ती सालों में अतिरिक्त सेटों के खरीदने तथा बांटने के लिए, इन सेटों की बिक्री राज्य सरकारों (और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं जिनको कि किसानों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये कहा गया है) द्वारा उपयोग में लाई जायेंगी।

अब तक 30,000 सेटों की वितरण-सूची तैयार की गई है। जब वे विनिर्माताओं से प्राप्त होते हैं, उन्हें वितरित कर दिया जाता है। एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या**—LT 1335/169]

चुकन्दर से चीनी बनाना

661. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान राज्यों में चुकन्दर से चीनी बनाने के बारे में सरकार ने जो योजना बनाई है उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ख) चौथी योजना की अवधि में चुकन्दर से कितनी चीनी बनाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भारत सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान राज्यों में चुकन्दर से चीनी तैयार करने की अभी तक कोई भी

योजना नहीं बनाई है । तथापि, इसकी समन्वित अनुसंधान योजना के अधीन राष्ट्रीय शर्करा संस्था, कानपुर द्वारा इसके लाभालाभ का हिसाब लगाने के उद्देश्य से देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रायोगिक प्लांट परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

संकर किस्म के बासमती-धान का उत्पादन

662. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में संकर अथवा बौने किस्म के बासमती धान की खेती बढ़ाने और उसके उत्पादन के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं, और इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): केन्द्रीय किस्म निर्मुक्त समिति ने संकर अथवा बौने किस्म के बासमती धानों को अभी निर्मुक्त नहीं किया है । अतः उसकी खेती बढ़ाने और उसके उत्पादन के लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम शीतागारों का निर्माण

663. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा कितने शीतागारों के निर्माण का लक्ष्य रखा गया है, और इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) शीतागारों के तैयार होने तक आलू के बीज को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा शीतागारों के निर्माण के लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये जा रहे हैं और उनकी आवश्यकतायें अभी विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ख) आजकल निगम आलू के बीजों के लिए गैर-सरकारी शीतागारों का उपयोग कर रहा है, जो कि उत्पादन क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध हैं ।

अंगूरों से शराब का तैयार किया जाना

664. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अंगूरों की बढ़ती हुई काश्त को देखते हुए शराब और राल (रेजिन) तैयार करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या पंजाब सरकार ने अंगूरों से शराब बनाने का प्रस्ताव पेश किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने डिब्बाबन्दी योजना के अन्तर्गत अंगूरों से ताजा रस निकालने की योजना को शामिल कर लिया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) शेम्पेन संयन्त्र के लिये लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिये पंजाब राज्य उद्योग विकास निगम का एक आवेदन पत्र भारत सरकार के उद्योग विकास और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नही होता ।

Acquisition of Godowns by Central Warehousing Corporation

665. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd. has been delaying acquisition by it of godowns for general warehousing in Bombay;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are also hiring two godowns at present in that city; and

(c) if so, the names of the owners/tenants (if sub-let) from whom these godowns have been hired and the location, rent, deposit, advance etc. paid by the Corporation/ Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Central Warehousing Corporation have not so far been successful in purchasing, constructing or hiring godowns in Bombay in spite of their best efforts. It may be pointed out that the Central Warehousing Corporation is not a limited concern but has been set up under the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962.

(c) The Corporation are operating three warehouses in godowns placed at their disposal by the Government of Maharashtra and for which the Central Warehousing Corporation are not paying any rent. The State Government have hired these godowns from the Food Corporation of India and the Bombay Port Trust for storage of their rationing stocks.

Working of Chowk Bazar Post Office at Bhopal

666. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that there are only three clerks along with a postmaster in Post Office of Chowk Bazar at Bhopal;

(b) whether it is fact that there are no benches for visitors to sit;

(c) whether it is also a fact that people have to stand in long 'Q' to get their jobs done and situation becomes worse when one of the clerks is on leave; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to help the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) No. One bench has been supplied.

(c) and (d). No. Chowk Bazar Post Office is situtated in the Bazar area of Bhopal and at times there is queue at the counters of the post office. The statistics examined for the last two occasions indicate that the work at the post office is just enough for four hands. At times when one of the clerks is on leave and immediate replacement is not feasible, the work is managed by the remaining three hands.

Building for Post Office in Ahiri (Maharashtra)

667. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3950 on the 14th March, 1968 regarding Post Office building in Ahiri (Maharashtra) and state:

(a) whether the work of repair has been undertaken by now; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Repairs were completed on 8/2/1969.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Foodgrains and Pulses

668. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of foodgrains in the country including barley, maize and bajra for the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(b) the total production of pulses in the country for the years quoted above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement showing the production of various foodgrains including barley, maize, bajra and pulses during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 is laid on the Table of House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT. 1336/69*]

Import of Power Drills by Orissa

669. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted the import and realease of foreign exchange for the purchase of power drills by the Government of Orissa to meet local demands; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance proposed to be given to Orissa for the purchase of these drills in 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Since 1966-67 no foreign exchange has been released in favour of Government of Orissa for the purchase of power drills by that Government to meet local needs. No proposal from the State Government is pending at present in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.

(b) According to the latest procedure Central assistance to the extent of 30% as Grant and 70% as Loan is admissible to the State Governments for their overall programme of 'Minor Irrigation' which will form a part of the Head 'Agriculture and Allied Sectors' (excluding Community Development and Panchayats). Central assistance to the states for Minor Irrigation is not separately given for any individual item or scheme.

Development of Inland and Marine Fisheries

670. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the programme and policy of the Government for the development of inland and marine fisheries;

(b) whether any Central assistance is envisaged for the development of fisheries in various States;

(c) if so, in what form; and

(d) whether the Government of Orissa have asked for Central assistance *vis-a-vis* fishing port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) On the inland side the approach is to substantially increase seed production, adopt composite fish farming techniques and develop reservoir and brackish water fisheries. On the marine side, it is proposed to add 5,500 mechanised boats to the existing fleet of approximately 8,000 boats and to extend commercial fishing to off-shore and deep-sea regions. It is expected that about 300 medium and large fishing vessels will be introduced mainly in the private sector. To support this programme adequate harbour facilities will be provided, exploratory and experimental fishing programmes carried out and arrangements made for training of skippers, engine crew, master fishermen and other personnel. The Industrial Development Bank of India will provide deferred payment facilities for fishing trawlers constructed in India.

(b) and (c). There is no separate pattern of assistance for State Plan Scheme for

Fisheries. Central assistance will be provided in the form of block grants and loans for the State Plan as a whole, each State receiving 30% of the total assistance every years as grant and the remaining 70% as loan.

In addition to giving such assistance for State Plan Schemes, the Central Government will also undertake programmes for provision of fishing harbours; exploratory and experimental fishing, fisheries research, education and training.

(d) The Government of Orissa have asked for Central assistance for provision of fishing harbours in the State. A fishing harbour at Chandipur is being sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Programme of "Provision of landing and berthing facilities at minor ports", under which 100% assistance is given by Central Government. Arrangements have also been made for investigation of other sites proposed by the State fishing harbour will be provided under the same programme at such other sites as are found suitable.

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

671. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI J. M. BISWAS:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the intended 3 million tons foodgrains buffer stock has reached;

(b) the total requirement of stock so that the country becomes self-sufficient and steps taken to achieve it;

(c) the names of places where the stocks will be held;

(d) the break-up of figures of the various kinds of foodgrains of buffer stock;

(e) the total amount and details of the expenditure which will have to be incurred on the maintenance of the buffer stock annually; and

(f) the estimated amount of wastage of foodgrains which will have to be taken into account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A buffer stock of over 3 million tonnes of foodgrains both with the Centre and State Governments has already been built.

(b) It is not the size of buffer stock but the quantum of production that will make the country self-sufficient. Once self-sufficiency is reached, it is estimated that a buffer stock of 5 million tonnes would be adequate to even out normal changes in production from year to year. Increase in the production of foodgrains in the country is being effected through various developmental schemes.

(c) The stocks are and will continue to be held at a large number of centres all over the country.

(d) The break-up of the physical stocks of foodgrains (both buffer and operational stocks) both with the Centre and State Governments at the end of June, 1969 is given below :—

(*In million tonnes*)

Rice	1.9
Wheat	3.0
Coarsegrains	0.4
Total	5.3

(e) The expenditure on holding of the buffer stock will vary from year to year depending on the costs different operations. This can be worked out accurately only after some experience is gained in holding buffer stocks. It is, however, expected that the cost of holding buffer stock may be about Rs. 8/- to Rs. 9/- per quintal.

(f) The annual loss of foodgrains in the holding of buffer stocks is estimated at 0.2%. This is included in the average cost mentioned above.

Telephone Facilities to Deceased Members of Parliament

673. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as soon as a Member of Parliament passes away either at Delhi or at any other place, the telephone facilities which have been provided to him as Member of Parliament cease to exist;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to keep the facilities continued like the housing and other facilities which continue for a period of two months after the death of a Member; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and when Government propose to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Telephone facilities to Members of Parliament are provided by the P & T Department on the advice of the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat in accordance with the provisions of the Housing and Telephone Facilities (Members of Parliament) Rules, 1956. The facilities get discontinued as soon as an individual ceases to be a Member of Parliament.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Free Telephone Calls for Members of Parliament.

674. SHRI MAHANT DIGVAJAI NATH: will the Minister of INFORMATION, AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Salary and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, a Member of Parliament is entitled to 3600 free local telephone calls;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Telephone Department counts the local calls on quarterly basis and not on annual basis;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) The steps being taken by Government to count the local calls on an annual basis instead of quarterly basis which causes inconvenience to the Members ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The P&T Tariffs provide for 150 free local calls per quarter to all subscribers under the "Measured rate" system. The free quota exceeding 150 calls per quarter laid down under the Salary and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act 1954 is paid for by the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat to the P&T Department. The Members of Parliament will have to pay charges only for calls exceeding the limit of 5400 a year according to a recent decision.

(b) Yes.

(c) Under the P&T procedures, the rent and local call bills are issued on "quarterly" basis.

(d) In view of the position explained in (a) to (c) above, no changes so far as the P&T Department is concerned are considered necessary.

Agricultural College in Eastern U. P.

675. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up an Agricultural College in the Eastern District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the location thereof;

(c) whether the College will be on the pattern of Nainital Agriculture College;

(d) whether the college will be set up with collaboration with other foreign countries; and

(e) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have not received any such proposal.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Ban on selling of Beef in Delhi

676. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a ban on cow slaughter in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that beef can be sold in Delhi which is brought from outside Delhi;

(c) whether it is also a fact that recently a ban has been imposed also on *selling* of beef in Delhi;

(d) if so, whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee area has been excluded from this ban; and

(e) if so, the reasons for this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) No, except beef contained in sealed containers and imported into Delhi.

(c) There is a ban on sale of beef in the Union Territory of Delhi since 14-12-1966, except for consumption by a *bonafide* passenger in an aircraft or railway train.

(d) No.

(e) Question does not arise.

Export of Basmati Rice

677. SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is exporting basmati rice to foreign countries and if so, to which countries;

(b) the quantity of the export to foreign countries, country-wise, during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively;

(c) the estimated quantity to be exported to the foreign countries during the next financial year; and

(d) the foreign exchange earned in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. India has been exporting superior basmati rice to foreign countries. A statement containing information about the countries to which basmati rice was exported during 1967-68 and 1968-69 and the quantity exported to each country is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—1337/69]

(c) Not yet finalised.

(d) The foreign exchange earned during 1967-68 and 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 60.63 and 159.50 lakhs respectively.

Wage Revision in Jute Industry

678. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that tripartite talks at State level have failed to achieve any settlement of the demands of the workers of the Jute industry for wage-revision;

(b) whether there is a possibility of the workers resorting to a general strike in West Bengal for fulfilment of their demands; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Trade unions of employees in the industry have passed resolutions calling for a general strike.

(c) The Government is in touch with the West Bengal Government to see if a settlement could be reached.

Eviction of Workers in Ratibati Colliery

679. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of No. 1, 2 and 3 Dhowrah of Ratibati Colliery were evicted following the settlement in the month of December, 1967; and

(b) whether the Regional Labour Commissioner; Asansol was earlier informed about it and that he did not take any steps in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No.

(b) The union did complain about this to the Regional Labour Commissioner Asansol but his enquiries revealed that the complaint was not correct.

मिट्टी में उर्वरक मिलाने के परीक्षण

680. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मिट्टी में उर्वरक मिलाने के कितने परीक्षण किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या कोई परीक्षण न किये जाने के कारण उर्वरक मिलाने से मिट्टी के मूलतत्व खराब हो जाते हैं जिस से जमीन की उर्वरता पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता है ;

(ग) उर्वरक मिलाने के परिणामस्वरूप किन-किन क्षेत्रों की मिट्टी तेजावी और क्षारीय हो गई है ; और

(घ) क्या इन दोषों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) मिट्टी में उर्वरकों को मिलाने के परीक्षण शताब्दी के प्रारम्भ से ही किए जा चुके हैं । समस्त देश में उर्वरकों के अधिक प्रयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए हाल के वर्षों में ऐसे अध्ययनों को तीव्र किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) उर्वरक भूमि की उत्पादन शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयोग में लाये जाते हैं । ऐसा पता नहीं चला है कि संतुलित उर्वरक के प्रयोग से भूमि की उर्वरता पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता हो फिर भी, भूमि परीक्षणों के आधार पर उर्वरकों के प्रयोग का उद्देश्य यह है कि फसल उत्पादन में उर्वरकों का कारगर तथा मितव्ययी प्रयोग किया जा सके ।

(ग) ऐसी किसी घटना का पता नहीं चला है । फिर भी, कुछ अम्लयुक्त उर्वरकों के अधिक प्रयोग से भूमि की प्रतिक्रिया में मामूली सा परिवर्तन आ जाता है, किन्तु ऐसा कोई मामला सामने नहीं आया है जिससे पता चले कि अम्लता से फसल के उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा हो । साधारणतया अम्ल की परिस्थितियों को सुधारने के लिये मूल स्लैग व चूना आदि संशोधनों को काम में लाया जाता है । भूमि का क्षारीय होने की कोई आशंका नहीं है, क्योंकि देश में ऐसा

प्रभाव डालने वाले सोडियम नाइट्रेट आदि का प्रयोग व्यवहारिक रूप से नहीं होता है ।

(घ) भूमि की प्रतिक्रिया को सुधारने के लिये कन्डीशनरों के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना 1966-67 से 1968-69 तक चलती रही जिसके अन्तर्गत सहायता प्राप्त आधार पर किसानों को भूमि कन्डीशनर सप्लाई किये गए थे । इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य वर्षा, जल लग्नता और नमक इकट्ठा होने आदि के कारण अम्लता या क्षारयुक्ता गुण को सुधारना था । इसकी केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में क्रियान्विति नहीं हो रही है । इसके बजाय राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे अपने राज्य प्लान स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत भूमि प्रतिक्रिया को सुधारने हेतु किसानों को भूमि कन्डीशनर बेचने के लिये आर्थिक सहायता दें ।

ट्रैक्टर केन्द्रों का खोला जाना

681. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने खण्डों में सरकार ने ट्रैक्टर केन्द्र स्थापित किये हैं, जिससे उनको किराये पर दिया जा सके;

(ख) खेत जोतने की प्रति-एकड़ दर कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सहकारी समितियों और व्यक्तियों को इस प्रकार के ट्रैक्टर केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) चौथी योजना के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि मशीनरी किराया केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए एक योजना को पहले ही अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थापित कृषि-उद्योग निगम इन केन्द्रों की स्थापना करेंगे । पंजाब, हरियाणा, केरल, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और आसाम राज्यों में निगमों ने पहले ही पायलट केन्द्रों की स्थापना कर ली है ।

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य की खेती की दरें प्रचालन की किस्म और मौसम के अनुसार घटती-बढ़ती हैं ।

(ग) जी हां, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ट्रैक्टरों और अन्य कृषि मशीनरी के लिए सर्विस/मरम्मत केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने और चुनिंदा सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा कृषि मशीनरी में सीमा-शुल्क सर्विस प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम ने अभी तक सात चुनी हुई सहकारी संस्थाओं को (पांच मैसूर में और एक आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा एक मध्य प्रदेश में) वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है । इनके अतिरिक्त, कृषि-उद्योग निगमों और व्यावसायिक बैंकों से किराया खरीद के आधार पर/ऋणों की स्वीकृति के रूप में मशीनरी सप्लाई करके किराया केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने में निजी व्यक्तियों आदि को सहायता प्रदान करने की प्रार्थना की गई है ।

Requirement of Imported Foodgrains

682. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA;
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI V. VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI A. K, GOPALAN:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHRI:
SHRI DEVEN SEN:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL;
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR;
SHRI R. K. BIRLA:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total requirements for imported foodgrains in the current year and the approximate value of such requirements;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with foreign countries for the import of the required quantity of foodgrains; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The present assessment of the requirements of imported foodgrains in the current year is about 5.2 million tonnes. The C. and F. value of the foodgrains is Rs. 309.5 crores approximately.

(b) and (c). Imports continued after 31st December, 1968 under the following arrangements :

(i) Wheat aid from Canada.

(ii) Wheat aid from U. K,

(iii) PL. 480 agreement of 23-12-68 for 2.3 million tons of wheat for which payment will be made partly in rupees and partly under convertible local currency credit terms.

Agreements signed in 1969 so far, for import of foodgrains during 1969 are as follows :—

(i) Food Aid for 20,300 tonnes from Denmark under I. G. A., 1967.

(ii) Food Aid from West Germany for 64000 tonnes under I. G. A., 1967.

(iii) Food Aid from E. E. C. for 80000 tonnes under I. G. A., 1967.

(iv) PL. 480 Agreement of 25-4-1969 for 3 lakh tons of milo and one lakh tons of rice.

(v) Agreement dated 5-2-1969 with Burma for about 203 thousand metric tons of rice for which payment would be made in foreign exchange.

(vi) Agreement dated 18th February, 1969 with U. A. R. for 60 thousand metric tons of rice for which payment will be made in rupees to be utilised for imports from India.

(vii) Agreement dated 2-5-69 with Thailand for 75 thousand metric tons of rice for which payment would be made in foreign exchange.

No other arrangement have yet been finalised for imports to be made in 1969.

Drought in States

683. SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA;

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of setting up a permanent central machinery to deal with the problems of chronic famine and drought affected areas in the country has been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The question of the implementation of suitable programmes of lasting benefit in scareity frequented areas has been under the active consideration of the Government of India. It has been felt

that the magnitude of the problems of long term development of chronically famine affected areas is such that its solution is bound to take considerable time and the resources needed for it would be collosal. Further as such areas are distributed in various States throughout the country, it is not practicable for any one centralised agency at the Centre to tackle the problem of such a magnitude within the limited resources. The scheme for the development of chronically drought affected areas has been transferred to the State sector with effect from the 1st April, 1969, However, 10% of the Central assistance to States will be available in the Fourth Plan period for special problems, including those connected with their chronically drought affected areas.

कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा कृषि वस्तुओं के निर्धारित मूल्य

684. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने कृषि मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय किन-किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा था और क्या उन्होंने खेतिहर मजदूरों के हितों पर भी विचार किया था;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) आयोग के सदस्यों के नाम तथा पदनाम और इसके निर्देश पद क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) मुख्य कृषि की वस्तुओं के लिये न्यूनतम सहाय्य मूल्य और अनाजों का अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य, कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के पश्चात निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। आयोग के द्वारा इन कीमतों की स्तरों के सुझाव में, जो बातें विचार में लायी जाती हैं वे भाग (ग) के उत्तर में लिखे निर्देश पदों में दी गयी हैं। आयोग अपनी सिफारिशें करने में समुदाय के विभिन्न भागों के हितों को उचित ध्यान देता है जिसमें कृषि मजदूरों को भी सम्मिलित किया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) डा० अशोक मित्रा **अध्यक्ष**
डा० धर्म नारायण **सदस्य**
श्री सुशीलचन्द्र चौधरी **सदस्य-सचिव**

आयोग के निर्देश पद निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. खेती की जिन्सों, खासकर धान, चावल, गेहूँ, ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का, चना और अन्य दालों, गन्ना, तिलहन, कपास और पटसन की मूल्य नीति के बारे में सलाह देना ताकि ऐसे संतुलित तथा समन्वित मूल्य ढांचे का विकास हो सके जिसमें देश की समस्त अर्थ-व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता पूरी करने तथा उत्पादक और उपभोक्ता के हितों का उचित ध्यान रखा जाए।

1.1 मूल्य नीति और न्योन्यान्वित मूल्य ढांचे के बारे में सिफारिश करते समय आयोग निम्नलिखित बातों को ध्यान में रखेगा :

(1) उत्पादकों को ऐसे प्रोत्साहन देने की आवश्यकता जिनसे वे सुधरी हुई टैक्नोलौजी अपना सकें ओर उत्पादन को अधिकतम स्तर तक बढ़ा सकें;

(2) भूमि और अन्य उत्पादन-साधनों का परिम्य उपयोग सुनिश्चित करना;

(3) शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था विशेषकर रहन-सहन के खर्च, मजदूरी के स्तर, औद्योगिक खर्च के ढांचे, आदि पर मूल्य नीति का सम्भावित प्रभाव।

1.2 आयोग ऐसे साधनों की भी सिफारिश कर सकता है जिनका यद्यपि मूल्यों से सीधा सम्बन्ध न हो तथापि जिनसे उपरोक्त 1 में वर्णन किए गए उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में आसानी हो।

2. समय-समय पर विभिन्न जिन्सों के सम्बन्ध में मूल्य नीति को प्रभावशाली बनाने के

लिए आवश्यक उपायों की सिफारिश करना ।

3. विभिन्न प्रदेशों में कृषि जिन्सों के विपणन सम्बन्धी चालू तरीके और विपणन के खर्चों का निरीक्षण करना, विपणन के खर्चे में कमी करने के उपाय सुझाना और विपणन के विभिन्न स्तरों के लिए मूल्य में उचित छूट की सिफारिश करना ।

4. बदलती हुई मूल्य स्थिति पर पुन: विचार करना और आवश्यकता होने पर समस्त मूल्य नीति को सामने रखते हुए उपयुक्त सिफारिश करना ।

5. मूल्य नीति से सम्बन्धित अनुसन्धान और कृषि मूल्य तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित आंकड़े एकत्रित करने की व्यवस्था के बारे में पुनर्विचार करना और उनमें सुधार करने का सुझाव देना ।

6. कृषि मूल्य तथा उत्पादन सम्बन्धी उन सभी समस्याओं पर सलाह देना जो समय समय पर सरकार उनके पास भेजे ।

औद्योगिक उपक्रम

685. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री 17 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6648 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय के नियन्त्रणाधीन औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). लोक सभा में पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6648 के आश्वासन के परिपालन में दिये गये उत्तर की एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है । [**पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी । देखिये संख्या** LT 338/69]

राज्यों में भूमि का अधिग्रहण

686. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री 10 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5890 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच राज्यों में भूमि अधिग्रहण सम्बन्धी जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस असाधारण विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) . भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारण सम्बन्धी कानूनों के अन्तर्गत पट्टे पर अधिशेष भूमि के अधिग्रहण विषयक कार्यवाहियों को रद्द करने की शुरूआत की रिपोर्ट किसी भी राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । फिर भी उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्तर प्रदेश जमीनदारी उन्मूलन और भूमि सुधार अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत ग्राम सभाओं में ऐसी विहित भूमियों के पट्टों को रद्द करने के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की जा रही है जोकि अधिनियम और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करके ग्राम सभाओं द्वारा किराए पर दी गई थी । 1964-67 के तीन वर्षों में ऐसे पट्टों की जांच के परिणाम स्वरूप, उत्तर प्रदेश जमीनदारी उन्मूलन और भूमि सुधार अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 198 (2) के अन्तर्गत 1,01,948 मामलों में अनियमित पट्टों को रद्द करने के कार्य की शुरूआत की गई थी । इन मामलों में न्यायालयों में कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

गन्ना बीज अनुसन्धान उप केन्द्र मोतिहारी

688. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चम्पारन जिला (बिहार) में मोतीहारी में कोयम्बटूर की तरह का एक गन्ना बीज अनुसन्धान उप-केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि अनुसन्धान कार्य करने के लिये उनको पर्याप्त भूमि नहीं दी गई है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोयम्बटूर उप-केन्द्र में विकसित बीजों की किस्मों से चम्पारन में अधिक उपज हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो गन्ना उत्पादकों के हित में भूमि देने के बाद चम्पारन जिले में एक अच्छा अनुसन्धान केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) गन्ना अनुसंधान उप-केन्द्र 1964 से मोतीहारी में कार्य कर रहा है, इस उप-केन्द्र का मुख्य कार्य गन्ना अभिजनन संस्थान, कोयम्बटूर द्वारा संभरित विभिन्न आनुवंशिक सामग्री को उप-उष्ण प्रदेशीय क्षेत्रों की उपयुक्तता की दृष्टि से विकसित करना है;

(ख) जी नहीं । केन्द्र के पास अपने वर्तमान अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम के लिये पर्याप्त भूमि है;

(ग) कुछ प्राथमिक परीक्षणों के द्वारा कुछ को, केन्स ने स्थानीय किस्मों से अधिक श्रेष्ठता प्रकट की है । फिर भी, इन खोजों की प्रष्टि के लिये और परीक्षणों की आवश्यकता है; और

(घ) चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस केन्द्र द्वारा पर्याप्त विकास किये जाने की आशा की जाती है ।

Wage of Skilled and Unskilled Labour

689. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued a notification that skilled and unskilled labourers in various spheres of Governmental works would get Rs. 9.25 P. per day;

(b) if so, what would be its implications on trade and industry; and

(c) how it will be implemented in private sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

690. **श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :**
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री गाडिलिंगन गौड़ :
श्री श्रद्धाकर सुपकार :
श्री एम० एस० ओबराय :

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग ने अपना कार्य पूरा कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफ़ारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) आयोग पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जा चुकी है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) मई, 1969 तक इस आयोग पर कुल 31,85,154 रु० खर्च हुए हैं।

आकाशवाणी का संसद् समीक्षा कार्यक्रम

691. **श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को 'संसद समीक्षा' के प्रसारण में भेदभाव और उपेक्षा किये जाने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार निष्पक्षता के उद्देश्य से संसद् की कार्यवाही की समीक्षा का कार्य अपने ही अधिकारियों से कराने की व्यवस्था करेगी और गैर-सरकारी समाचार-पत्र प्रतिनिधियों को यह काम नहीं सौंपा जायेगा;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह व्यवस्था कब तक कर दिये जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) कुछ संसद सदस्यों से चन्द एक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) गैर-सरकारी पत्रकारों द्वारा लिखित 'संसद समीक्षा' की स्क्रिप्टें प्राप्त करने की वर्तमान व्यवस्था के बारे में इस मन्त्रालय से सम्बद्ध संसद की अनौपचारिक सलाहकार समिति की इच्छा के अनुसार निर्णय किया गया था और वह संतोषजनक पाई गई है।

छंटनी किये बिना उद्योगों में स्वचालित मशीनें लगाना

693. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने यह पता लगाने के लिये कि किन-किन उद्योगों में छंटनी किये बिना ही स्वचालित मशीनें लगाई जा सकती हैं, एक समिति बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति इस मामले में पूंजीपतियों के अथवा श्रमिकों के दृष्टिकोण से विचार करेगी;

(ग) समिति ने अपने कार्य में क्या प्रगति की है; और

(घ) यदि कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT—1339/69]

All India Radio, Poona

694. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio, Poona selected some of the lectures in Vasant Vyakhyan Mala series held in Poona in April-May, 1969 for broadcasts on radio; and

(b) if so, the lectures selected and the criteria for their selection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of lectures from which extracts were broadcast is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No, LT-1340/69]. The criterion for selection

was that lectures bearing on literary historical and cultural subjects were selected for broadcast. Lectures on controversial subjects were not included in the programme.

Working of Consumer Cooperatives in Delhi.

695. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Consumer Coopreatives in the Union Territory of Delhi which had been receiving quota of cycle tyres and tubes had been clandestinely disposing them off without maintaining proper records of their disposal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such wayward behaviour of some cooperative societies has brought the whole co-operative movement in disrepute; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to see that Cooperative stores are properly run and those guilty of misusing them are dealt strictly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURPADASWAMY): (a) Investigations carried out by Delhi Administration have revealed that some consumers cooperative stores dealing in cycle tyres and tubes have indulged in malpractices.

(b) Each Cooperative Society is responsible for its own actions.

(c) The following remedial measures have been taken:

(i) Legal action under the Delhi Cycle Tyres and Tubes Control Order, 1967 is being taken by the Delhi Administration against the stores found guilty.

(ii) Delhi Administration has taken various measures to tighten supervision over the distribution of cycle tyres and tubes by licensee consumers cooperative stores.

Super Bazars in Delhi

696. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Super Bazars in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the total out-lay on them in terms of share money, grants and loans from the Central Government;

(c) the ratio of the working expenses in these Super Bazars, unit-wise, to their total turn-over;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some of the packets of pulses etc. in some of these Super Bazars were found to contain less than their declared weight; and

(e) if so, whether Government would consider closing them down in the interest of both the consumers and the taxpayers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Four; three are run by the Cooperative Store Ltd., New Delhi, "Super Bazars" and one "Co-ops" by the Delhi Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Stores Ltd., Delhi.

(b) (i) Share capital—Rs. 34 lakhs.

(ii) Loans Rs. 26.25 lakhs; (of this an amount of Rs. 7,78,400/- has been repaid by the Super Bazar).

(iii) Grants—Rs. 8,085 lakhs.

(c) The percentage of working expenses to total sales for all the three branches of the "Super Bazar" for the year 1967-68 was 12.61. In respect of "Co-ops", it was 12.51.

(d) No specific instances of short weighment of pulses in packets have been reported. However, leakage of contents caused by rough handling of packets by customers etc. May, in certain cases, cause shortage in weight.

The Super Bazar maintains strict watch over the weight of the articles pre-packed by it.

(e) The question does not arise.

Terminal Notice to Telephone Operators in the Delhi Telephone District

697. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 Telephone Operators in Eastern Court, New Delhi, who took leave for more than 100 days during the period from the 1st October, 1967 to 31st July, 1968 were served with terminal notices which were subsequently withdrawn with the exception of 7 cases;

(b) if so, under which rules notices were served and later on withdrawn;

(c) whether Divisional Engineer (Phones) is competent to issue such terminal notices; and

(d) if not, what action has been taken by Government against the Divisional Engineer (Phones) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). The matter is subjudice through some writ petitions admitted by the Delhi High court.

Confirmation of P. and T. Employees

698. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Telephone Operators who have already completed 3 years service on the 1st January, 1969 have not been declared quasi-permanent;

(b) if so the number of such persons and also the number of persons who have been declared quasi-permanent; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in not daclaring the former as quasi-permanent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Declared quasi-permanent 1505.

Not yet declared quasi-permanent 3337 due to various reasons such as :—

(i) Unsatisfactory record of service;

(ii) Involvement in disciplinary proceedings or vigilance cases;

(iii) Incomplete service records.

Delhi Milk Scheme Depot in Prem Nagar

699. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Welfare Association of Thyagaraj Nagar (Prem Nagar) have represented for the opening of a Delhi Milk Scheme Depot in their area; and

(b) if so, why a Delhi Milk Scheme Depot has not yet been opened there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yer, Sir.

(b) Delhi Milk Scheme has established two milk booths in Sewa Nagar, one of which caters to the requirements of Thyagraj Nagar (Prem Nagar). The quantity of milk sold from this milk booth does not justify opening of an additional milk booths in the area for the present.

Production of Rabi Crops

700. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRI-

CULTUE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the production of rabi crops this year, as compared to that of last year; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The All India Final Estimates of Rabi Crops 1968-69 have not so far been finalised.

Supply of Milo to Gujarat

702. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State of Gujarat has demanded more supply of milo than the sanctioned quota for the same during the last four months since February, 1969 onwards supply to labourers in the famine area ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Allotments to State Governments are made taking into account the total availability with the Centre and the requirements of all needy States. Upto June, 1969, allotments of milo made to Gujarat were small since the availability was very limited. With further arrivals of milo from abroad, larger allotments of milo are being made to Gujarat from July.

Jute Cultivation

703. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the acreage under jute cultivation in the coming crop season;

(b) whether Government envisage a good crop this year enough to meet the country's requirements; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure supply of quality seeds, fertilizers etc. to encourage good crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) and (b). It is too early to give an assessment of area and production of 1969-70 jute crop. Weather conditions for the crop so far have been favourable. It is not possible to predict whether the production will be sufficient to meet country's requirement.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government of India to ensure supply of quality seeds, fertilizers etc.:

(i) Provision of 50% subsidy on certified jute seeds produced by the National Seeds Corporation or State Farms.

(ii) Provision of 100% cost of urea under Special Package Programme and aerial spraying programmes including operational charges, storage of inputs, fuel charges for operating Low Volume Power Sprayers which are also supplied at 50% subsidy to State Governments concerned.

Unlicenced Radio Sets in the country

704. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of unlicenced radio sets in the country is steadily increasing;

(b) the number of licences not renewed, year-wise, during the last three years; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to stop this increasing violation of law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No correct estimate of unlicenced radio sets in the country is possible.

(b) Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Adequate anti-evasion staff have been provided to organise intensive detection drives all over the country at regular intervals.

Publicity Media

705. S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of newspaper copies, radio sets and cinema seats available per 1000 population in the country;

(b) whether this is considered adequate to meet the information and educational requirements of the vast country-side; and

(c) whether Government have drawn up any plan to encourage increase in the aforesaid medias ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There are 44.8 newspaper copies and 17 radio receiving sets available per thousand of population in the country. There are 6,733 cinemas in the country which comes to .0127 cinema houses per thousand of population. The number of seats vary from cinema to cinema. The information regarding the total number of cinema seats in the country being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government has always been promoting the growth of newspapers by giving various facilities to small and medium newspapers. It has been decided to have a production capacity of 70,00,000 radio sets/transistors per year by 1973. The aim is to have one set for 20 persons by the end of 4th plan period. Steps are also being taken to encourage production of cheap radio sets. As regards cinemas, the Government has always been emphasising the desirability of having more cinema houses on the State Governments as the licensing of cinema houses is in their jurisdiction.

अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्म के बीजों को लोकप्रिय बनाना

706. **श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के बीजों में किसानों की रुचि उत्पन्न करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या किसानों को ऋण देने की भी व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि वे बीज और उर्वरक खरीद सकें;

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये जिला स्तर पर कोई व्यवस्था की गई है कि अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के बीज किसानों को आसानी से उपलब्ध हों; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के बीजों को अपनाने की दृष्टि से, कृषकों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये एक बहुद्देशीय फसल प्रदर्शन योजना प्रारम्भ की गई है। इस योजना के अधीन, अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के बीजों का प्रदर्शन किसानों के ही खेतों पर किया जाता है और सुधरे बीज, उर्वरक और कीटनाशी औषधियों जैसे आदान भी प्रदान किये जाते हैं। इन प्रदर्शनों के संगठन का उद्देश्य कृषकों को यह दिखाना है कि समस्त आदानों के सम्मिलित

प्रभाव से उपज को किस प्रकार अधिकतम किया जा सकता है। विभिन्न फसलों के लिए सुझायी गयी 'पैकेज विधियाँ' कृषकों को ग्रहण कराने के प्रशिक्षिण के अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक फसल के मौसम के प्रारम्भ में भी प्रशिक्षण दिये जाते हैं। कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित होने वाले कृषक आवश्यक आदान जैसे बीज, उर्वरक, कीटनाशी औषधियां, ऋण आदि के सम्बन्ध में आश्वस्त रहते हैं।

(ख) कृषकों को बीज और उर्वरक की अधिप्राप्ति के लिये सहकारी ऋण समितियों द्वारा अल्पकालीन ऋण प्रदान किये जाते हैं। फसल ऋण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत जिसका कि सभी राज्यों में सूत्रपात कर दिया गया है सहकारी ऋण समितियों के सदस्य-किसान अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्म के बीजों और उर्वरकों के लिये ऋण प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। वे कृषक, जो कि सहकारी ऋण समितियों के सदस्य नहीं हैं, और इस प्रकार की समितियों से ऋण प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते, उनके लिये राज्य सरकार इस काम के लिये तकावी ऋण स्वीकृत किये जाने का प्रबन्ध कर रही है। कृषकों को बीज और उर्वरकों के क्रय के लिये कुछ वाणिज्यिक बैंकों ने भी ऋण देना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है।

(ग) और (घ) : भारत सरकार केवल अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्म के बीजों के संभरण की व्यवस्था का समन्वय करती है। राज्यों के अन्दर उनका वितरण पूर्णतः सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों पर किसानों की बकाया राशि

707. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ चीनी मिलों द्वारा अब भी किसानों को बहुत सी राशियों का भुगतान किया जाना शेष है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किसानों को भुगतान कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ग) उक्त प्रत्येक मिल द्वारा क्रमशः किसानों और सरकार को इस समय कितनी राशि देय हैं; और

(घ) क्या बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिये नये निर्णय करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि भू-राजस्व की बकाया राशि की तरह वसूल की जाती है।

(ग) दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। एक विवरण में 1968-69 के मौसम का 31 मई, 1969 को गन्ने की कीमत की बकाया राशि, सहकारी समितियों की कमीशन और उस पर ब्याज का ब्यौरा दिया गया है जबकि दूसरे विवरण में 31 मई, 1969 को गन्ना उपकर, गन्ना खरीद कर के बकाया की राशि का ब्यौरा दिया गया है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिये गये। देखिये** संख्या LT—1341/69]

(घ) राज्य सरकार इन बकाया राशियों की वसूली के लिए सभी प्रयत्न कर रही है और उनकी वसूली के लिए और प्रभावी उपायों पर भी विचार कर रही है।

Implementation of Wage Board Awards

708. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attempts have been made to make the Wage Board Awards Statutory; and

(b) if not, how Government are going to tackle the serious problem of non-implementation of the various Awards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The Wage Board system has been under review for sometime past. It is proposed to await the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour on this subject, before taking any decision.

Rise in Prices of Foodgrains

709. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI D. N. TIWARY :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of the essential foodgrains went up in the month of May, 1969 in some of the States;

(b) if so, the extent of increase and the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring down the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Open market prices of rice registered a rise in large parts of the country during May, 1969. During the same period, prices of wheat showed a rise in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and the union territory of Delhi and that of jowar in the States of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and some parts of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The all-India wholesale index for rice went up only by 3.1%. In the case of wheat and jowar, the all-India wholesale index showed a fall of 2.72% and 0.9% respectively even though the prices showed a rise in a few States. The price fluctuations were mainly seasonal in character.

(c) The Government continues to supply foodgrains at reasonable prices through the public distribution system.

Employees affected by Strike

710. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many employees, both permanent and temporary, who participated in the 19th September, 1968 strike have not yet been reinstated in his Ministry in spite of Government orders to this effect;

(b) if so, the reason for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to see that all those temporary and permanent employees who participated in the strike are taken back ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c). Do not arise.

Drought in Bihar

711. SHRI KARTIK ORAON:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any communication has been received from the State Government of Bihar as to the drought conditions now prevailing in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas;

(b) whether there is any proposal to send a Committee to study the drought conditions in this part of Bihar; and

(c) whether Central Government have specifically earmarked any aid so far to this part of Bihar to eradicate the persistent drought in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) It has been ascertained from the Government of Bihar that a drought-like situation is prevailing in the Palamau district. No other part of Chhotanagpur is affected by drought at present. There is no drought in Santhal Parganas either.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Schemes for eradication of persistent drought should normally form a part of the State Plan under the various sectors. In accordance with the procedure for channelling of Central assistance to States during the Fourth Plan period, Central assistance is to be provided in block loans and grants without reference to any particular scheme or Head of development in the light of performance under earmarked outlays and the approved Plan outlay. Any shortfall in the performance under earmarked outlays or in the total Plan will result in proportionate reduction in the Central assistance under both block loans and grants. No earmarking of Central assistance is, therefore, normally possible under this procedure and it is for the State Government themselves to draw up programmes and allocate necessary funds to the chronically drought affected areas. In determining the question of Central assistance for the Fourth Plan, however, due weightage has been given to the backwardness and arid conditions etc. of the State.

Labour Colonies, Chandigarh

712. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total population living in the Labour Colonies of Chandigarh in Sectors 14, 26 and 30, colony-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide street light, public latrines and baths, drinking water and domestic electric connections;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is over congestion in the labour colony in Sector 26, if so, whether Government are planning to expand the colony; and

(d) whether Government held any enquiry regarding the subletting of housing accommodation in the above colony and if so, the outcome of the enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The total population of Labour Colonies in Sectors 14, 26 and 30 is 4000, 4500 and 7800 respectively.

(b) No street light has been provided in these colonies as these have been set up on a temporary basis. There are, however, 80 latrines and 99 water taps and 125 domestic electric connections (Temporary).

(c) Yes. The congestion is due to unauthorised encroachment in the labour colony. The eviction of unauthorised persons is under consideration.

(d) Yes. On receipt of certain complaints applications were called for from genuine sub-lessees and the allotments regularised in their favour. The lease of those lessees who had sublet the plots was cancelled.

Report of Cow Protection Committee

713. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI RANJEET SINGH :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far by the Cow Protection Committee; and

(b) when the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Committee on Cow Protection has so far held 12 meetings and interviewed 53 witnesses out of 123 persons who were invited to tender oral evidence before the Committee. Out of 230 persons who were requested by the Committee to send written memoranda, memoranda from 120 persons have been received. In addition, questionnaire was sent to all State Governments and Union Territories and their replies have been received by the Committee.

Since August 1968, progress is held up because of the withdrawal of the representatives of the *Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti* from the deliberations of the Committee. The Government have requested the Samiti to cooperate with the work of the Committee to enable the Committee to resume its deliberations and to submit its report.

(b) No definite date can be indicated at present as to when the Committee will submit its report. Government hope that the members representing the *Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti* would, in response to the request from the Government of India, resume participation in the work of the Committee, and that the Committee would be in a position to submit its report as soon as possible.

'Dharna' By M.Ps. for Cow Protection

714. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some members of Parliament and Delhi Corporation staged a dharna in connection with the Cow-protection movement;

(b) if so, the demands of the squatlers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet their demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Dharna was organised by Delhi State Jan Sangh outside the Prime Miniser's residence on 21st of May 1969 in connection with the prohibition of cow slaughter.

(b) The representatives demanded a total prohibition on slaughter of cow and its progeny in Delhi, according to the Delhi Cow Protection Bill, 1967 passed by the Metropolitan Council in its sitting held on 14th of November, 1967.

(c) The Bill sought to prohibit in the Union Territory of Delhi, the slaughter of cows, including bulls and bullocks of any age, even after they cease to be capable of yielding milk or of breeding or working as draught animals. This amounted to imposition of undue restrictions which would be *ultra vires* of Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution. Accordingly Government took no action.

भूमि का पुनः उर्वरीकरण

715. **श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमि के पुनः उर्वरीकरण के मार्गोपायों का पता लगाने के लिए मई 1969 में नई दिल्ली में कोई सम्मेलन हुआ था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या मुख्य सुझाव दिए गए थे और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं । परन्तु राज्यों के कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्तों का 17 से 19 मई, 1969 तक

कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए उपाय निकालने हेतु एक सम्मेलन हुआ था। इसकी कार्यवाही को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Training in Machinery, Storage and Transportation of Farm Products

716. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan under consideration of the Government to Start Training Institutes for farmers in various States to give training in marketing, storage, transportation and farm processing;

(b) if so, whether, such Institutes will be aided by the Central Government and amount of aid to be given to each State for this purpose; and

(c) the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No. The Directorate of Extention, Ministry of Food, Agricluture Community Development and Cooperation, (Department of Agriculture) has, however, taken up Farmers Training and Education Programme as a Centrally sponsored scheme in 100 selected High Yielding Varieties programme Districts in a phased manner. So far 50 Farmers Training Centres have been sanctioned to various States and additional 50 are proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan. Under this scheme, farmers would be provided with training in latest methods and techniques of production of high-yielding varieties crops; training in marketing, storage, transportation and farm processing could also be organised according to local needs of the area as a part of Farmers Training.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर बिहार में टेलीफोन सेवायें

717. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर बिहार में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था बड़ी शोचनीय है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या योजना तैयार की जा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) ऊपर (क) को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। फिर भी, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि सामान्य रख-रखाव और विकास-कार्य चल रहा है। मौजूदा 12 एक्सचेंजों में लगभग 1800 एक्सचेंज-लाइनों की वृद्धि की जा रही है और 4 नए एक्सचेंज भी खोले जा रहे हैं। पांच मूख्य मार्गों पर ट्रंक सेवाओं की व्यवस्था को भी मजबूत बनाया जा रहा है।

मई 1969 में प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा के दौरान बीकानेर जिला कांग्रेस द्वारा उन्हें दिया गया ज्ञापन

718. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री की बीकानेर (राजस्थान) यात्रा के समय बीकानेर की ज़िला कांग्रेस समिति द्वारा अपनी मांगों के बारे में दिनांक 3 मई 1969 को उन्हें एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे मांग किस प्रकार की थी तथा उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-

कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बीकानेर जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी ने मुख्यतः सूखे की समस्या का स्थायी हल और जिले के विकास के लिए विभिन्न आवश्यक उपायों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया था जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. राजस्थान नहर और राजस्थान नहर लिफ्ट योजना को शीघ्र पूरा करना,
2. नल कूपों का निर्माण,
3. चारा बैंक खोलना, चारे का उत्पादन और डेरी विकास की योजना तैयार करना,
4. ग्रामीण उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहित करना,
5. सड़कों का निर्माण,
6. सीमांत क्षेत्रों को उनके विकास और डाक सुविधाओं सहित संचार सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए पिछड़ा क्षेत्र मानना,
7. दिल्ली-बीकानेर रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना और बीकानेर-श्री कोलायत लाइन का विस्तार करना और इसे फलौदी-पोकरन लाइन से जोड़ना,
8. बड़े तथा छोटे पैमाने पर उद्योगों को शुरू कर बेकारी कम करना, खनिज परिसम्पदा का शोषण करना और थरमल पावर प्लांट आदि स्थापित करना ।

इन सुझाओं से इस क्षेत्र के लिए दीर्घ कालीन विकास योजनाओं का उल्लेख है और इन्हें सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों/विभागों के ध्यान में उचित आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए ला दिया गया है ।

चौथी योजना में शामिल करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की उंठाव सिंचाई योजना

719. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :**
श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति तथा सहायता हेतु उठाऊ सिंचाई के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ऊंठाव सिंचाई की स्वीकृति तथा उसकी सहायता के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिगत जल का सर्वेक्षण

720. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिगत जल संसाधनों का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिगत जल से कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ङ) अन्य प्रदेशों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश में किस अनुपात में भूमिगत जल उपलब्ध है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). इस मन्त्रालय के अधीन कार्य कर रहे समन्वेषी नलकूप संगठन ने, जो कि देश भर के भूमिगत जल योग्य क्षेत्रों के समन्वेषण में लगा है, अप्रैल 1955 से अप्रैल 1956 के दौरान, मध्य प्रदेश में और अखिल भारतीय भूमिगत जल समन्वेषी ड्रिलिंग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाई के प्रथम चरण में समन्वेषण का कार्य किया। इस संस्था ने उस राज्य में 1962 से जून, 1963 तक खोज/उत्पादन नलकूपों के ड्रिलिंग का कार्य पुनः किया। इसके अतिरिक्त, 1964-65 में एक उत्पादन नलकूप का निर्माण किया गया।

कुल मिलाकर, समन्वेषी नलकूप संगठन ने 56 समन्वेषी बोरे ड्रिल किये, जिनमें से 31 सफल रहे। उत्पादन नलकूप कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, 22 बोर ड्रिल किये गये जिनमें से 20 सफल रहे। समन्वेषी नलकूप संगठन द्वारा ड्रिल किये गये समन्वेषी/उत्पादन नलकूपों का जिलावार ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT-—342/169]

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में ग्राउन्ड क्राफ्ट्स द्वारा भूमिगत जल से सिंचित किये जाने वाले क्षेत्र को लगभग 40 लाख एकड़ निर्धारित किया गया है।

(ङ) देश के भूमिगत जल संसाधनों को अभी तक पूरी तरह से वैज्ञानिक ढंग से अनुमानित नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, मोटे तौर पर अनुमान है कि समग्र रूप से देश की कुल भूमिगत जल संभाव्यता लगभग 550 लाख एकड़ है जिसमें से 40 लाख एकड़ भूमि मध्य प्रदेश में है। अनुपात लगभग 1 : 14 का है।

मैसर्स बरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल लिमिटेड (मध्य प्रदेश) की ओर कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की बकाया धन-राशि

721. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्ज बरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल लिमिटेड, मध्य प्रदेश की ओर कर्मचारियों की भविष्य-निधि, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा-योजना तथा अन्य देय-धनराशियों की कितनी धनराशि बकाया हैं; और

(ख) क्या इस मिल से बकाया धनराशि वसूल करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की गई अथवा करने का विचार है?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना क्रमशः कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम द्वारा प्रशासित होती हैं उनसे जो स्थिति मालूम हुई है, वह इस प्रकार है :—

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि : जून 1969 तक, मैसर्स बरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स लि० ने अपने न्यासियों के बोर्ड को लगभग 3.53 लाख रुपये की धनराशि हस्तांतरित नहीं की थी। इस प्रतिष्ठान को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम 1952 के अधीन मंजूर की गई छूट को रद्द करने और इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत मिल के नियोजक के विरुद्ध अभियोजन की मंजूरी देने के लिए भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने मध्य-प्रदेश सरकार को लिख दिया है। प्रादेशिक आयुक्त को भी भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 406/409 के अन्तर्गत नियोजक के विरुद्ध कार्यवाई शुरू करने के लिए कह दिया गया है।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा: मैसर्स बरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स लि० की तरफ बकाया राशि लगभग 1.74

लाख रुपये है । कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम की धारा 73-डी के अधीन नियोजक के विशेष अंशदान को भू-राजस्व की बकाया राशि के रूप में वसूल करने के लिये कानूनी कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है और कर्मचारियों के अंशदान की बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिये भी इसी प्रकार की कार्रवाही की जा रही है । इसके अलावा, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 85 के अन्तर्गत अभियोजन का मामला दायर कर दिया गया है ।

2. जहां तक अन्य देय राशियों का संबंध है, यह मामला कार्यवाई के लिये राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है । इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

Allotment of Fertilizers to Andhra Pradesh

722. SHRI K. SURANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Chemical Fertilizers allotted to various Districts in Andhra Pradesh from the various parts for the last three years upto 31st March, 1969;

(b) the rate per mile paid for transportation by rail and road and the total amount paid to the allottees or to dealers for transportation by road; and

(c) the extra amount paid to the dealers for transportation by road instead of rail transportation in the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

राजस्थान के दस्यु-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

723. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के अनेक कस्बों तथा ग्रामों में जो पिछड़े तथा दस्यु-ग्रस्त हैं, सरकार अग्रिम गारंटी के रूप में बड़ी धनराशि मांगती है जबकि वहां सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन व्यवस्था का होना बड़ा जरूरी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार विशेष मामले समझ कर उन क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगवायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (घ). किसी भी स्थान पर आम तौर पर टेलीफोन की सुविधा तभी दी जाती है जब योजना लाभकारी हो । यदि किसी भी तरह का घाटा होता है, तो किसी इच्छुक पार्टी को विभाग को होने वाले उक्त घाटे की पूर्ति करनी पड़ती है । लेकिन यह सुविधा प्रशासन, जनसंख्या, दूरी, पर्यटन, तीर्थयात्रा और कृषि एवं सिंचाई की दृष्टि से महत्त्व रखने वाले विशेष श्रेणियों के स्थानों पर घाटे के आधार पर भी दी जा सकती है । पिछड़े और डाकू-पीड़ित इलाकों में घाटे के आधार पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की कोई भी विशेष व्यवस्था नहीं है । सवाई माधोपुर ज़िले के दो स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए किराये और गारंटी की मांग इसलिए की गई कि ये स्थान ऊपर बताई गई किसी भी श्रेणी में नहीं आते और इन स्थानों में टेलीफोन की सुविधा देने की योजनाएं अलाभकारी थीं । राजस्थान के डाकू-पीड़ित इलाकों में विशेष आधार पर घाटा उठाकर भी सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर लगाने का कोई भी मामला इस समय इसलिए विचाराधीन नहीं है क्योंकि मौजूदा नीति में उसके लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं ।

सूरतगढ़ फार्म को राजस्थान सरकार को सौंपना

724. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना :**
श्री जनार्दनन :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि सूरतगढ़ कृषि फार्म उसे सौंप दिया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सूरतगढ़ फार्म के प्रबन्धकों में कोई परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्म अभी तक विभागीय संगठनों के रूप में कार्य करते रहे हैं । राजकीय फार्मों के लिए जिन्हें वाणिज्यिक आधार पर चलाया जाना चाहिये, इस प्रकार का प्रशासन संतोषजनक नहीं समझा गया । अत: भारत सरकार ने कम्पनी कानून के अन्तर्गत इन फार्मों की व्यवस्था के लिये "स्टेट फार्म कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया" नामक एक सार्वजनिक निकाय की स्थापना की है । निगम पहले ही कार्य कर रहा है और आशा है कि 1-8-1969 से फार्मों का प्रशासन इसके अधीन आ जायेगा ।

Drought in Haryana

725. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Haryana has been in the grip of unprecedented drought;

(b) if so, the areas and the number of population affected by the drought conditions; and

(c) the quantum of central assistance given to the State of Haryana to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Five out of the seven districts in Haryana have been affected by drought. The number of villages and population affected are indicated below:—

District	*No. of villages affected by drought.*		*Agricultural population affected.*
	Karif'68	*Rabi'69*	*(in thousands)*
Mohindergarh	559	517	548
Rohtak	230	181	169
Gurgaon	1377	1586	537
Hissar	1068	1068	450
Ambala	1306	1304	Not available

(c) No Central assistance has so for been sanctioned to the State Government for drought relief.

Location of Rice Mills

726. SHRI B.K. MODAK:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI A.K. GOPALAN:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 388 on the 20th February, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the locations for the setting up 24 Rice Mills in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The locations for 18 rice mills out of 24 have since been finalised.

(b) The state-wise details of the locations finalised so far are as follows:—

Tamil Nadu:	1.	Thanjavur
	2.	Mannargudi
	3.	Sembanarkoil
	4.	Chidambaram
	5.	Madurantakam
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Nellore
	2.	Nizamabad
	3.	Mriyalaguda
Kerala	1.	Olavakkot
Punjab	1.	Batala
Haryana	1.	Karnal
Orissa	1.	Hirakud
	2.	Dungripalli
West Bengal	1.	Suri
Assam	1.	Hojai
Bihar	1.	Purnea
	2.	Chanpatia
Uttar Pradesh	1.	Rudrapur.

Tele-Communication Advisory Committees at the Level of Telegraph Engineering Divisions

727. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI P.P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI C.K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 364 on the 20th February 1969 regarding Telecommunications Advisory Committee and state:

(a) whether Government have taken the decision for setting up of Tele-Communication Advisory Committee at the level of Telegraph Engineering Divisions; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the Government and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Working Group of Family Pension to Industrial Workers

728. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR:
SHRI A.K. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 84 on the 20th February, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the recommendations of the working group on family pensions to industrial workers; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The recommendations are still under examination. It is proposed to place the matter before the next session of the Standing Labour Committee.

Loan to Gujarat State for Construction of Hospitals/Dispensaries

729. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat has asked for loan of Rs. 3 to 4 crores for completing the unfinished work for constructing hospitals and dispensaries under Employees State Insurance Schemes for labourers; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No ruch proposal has

been received from the Government of Gujarat so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Disciplinary Action against P & T Employees for participating in 19th September, 1968 Strike

730. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of postal employees against whom disciplinary action was taken in connection with the strike on the 19th September, 1968 in various states;

(b) the total number of those who have not yet been permitted to join their posts;

(c) whether it is being considered to do away with the condition of break in service of those who have joined their posts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Formal Disciplinary action was initiated against 2370 employees of the P & T Department in connection with the strike of 19.9.1968. Besides, 5454 employees were suspended as a result of prosecutions launched in courts. Further about 24,500 temporary employees were served with notice of termination of services. This makes a total of 23,324 persons.

(b) 760

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Under long standing and well known rules break in service is a natural consequence of unauthorised absence. It has, however, been decided by the Government by way of a concession that it will be opened to the competent authority to condone the break and allow the previous service to count for pensionary and other benefits after observing the conduct of the employee for a period of five years. In the case of these due for retirement earlier, a similar review will be made at the time of retirement.

Improvement in Production of Wool in Himachal Pradesh

731. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wool experts are called to find out ways and means to produce quality wool in Himachal Pradesh to meet domestic needs and also to earn foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Union Government is proposing to open more centres for cross-breeding in Himachal Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) An *ad hoc* Committee of senior Animal Husbandry officers has been constituted by the Central Government to study and areas suggest Sheep Breeding Policy for different States of the country. This committee held its second meeting in Simla from 6th to 8th May, 1969 to consider and suggest sheep breeding policy for Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) The *ad hoc* Committee *inter alia* made the following suggestions:—

(i) The migratory and semi-migratory flocks of sheep in Himachal Pradesh should be cross-bred to Russian Merino, Rambouillet or Polwarth rams upto 75% exotic blood level and thereafter inter-bred so as to maintain that level of exotic blood;

(ii) in orchard areas, dual-purpose sheep like Corriedale and Dorset may be introduced.

(iii) in the lower areas of Bilaspur, Panta Valley, Balh Valley, Kangra Valley, the local sheep may be cross-bred with fine wool rams upto 50% exotic level.

(c) The Government of Himachal Pradesh has proposed the import of fine wool sheep under the Fourth Five Year Plan for undertaking large-scale cross-breeding programme.

Rice Supply to Jammu and Kashmir

732. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the value of rice supplied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the year, 1968;

(b) whether it is a fact that rice is being supplied to that State at subsidised rates and if so, at what rates it was supplied during 1968; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is a rice-producing State and if so, the quantity of rice produced there in 1968 and the reasons for which rice is supplied to that State at subsidised rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) About 9.8 thousand tonnes rice was supplied (despatched) to Jammu and Kashmir during 1968. On the basis of price charged for rice from State Governments the value of this rice amounted to roughly about Rupees one crore.

(b) Rice from the Central pool is supplied to Jammu & Kashmir at the same rates at which it is supplied to other States and not at any specially subsidized prices.

(c) Though the State of Jammu and Kashmir does produce rice, the production is not sufficient to meet their full requirements. The production of rice in Jammu & Kashmir during the crop year 1967-68 was 2.8 lakh tonnes. Some rice had to be supplied to the State from the Central pool to enable them to meet their requirements of public distribution.

Public Call Offices at Asarganj and Sangrampur

733. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Asarganj and Sangrampur in Monghyr Sadar Sub-Division of Monghyr District, Bihar are important trading centres;

(b) whether the residents of this area have made a demand for public call offices at these contres;

(c) whether any survey has been carried out;

(d) whether it is not the policy of Government to extend postal, telegraph and telephone facilities in the rural areas; and

(e) if so, when public call offices will be set up at Asarganj and Sangrampur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Asarganj and Sangrampur are business centres in District Monghyr.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The department has got a policy to extend postal telegraph and telephone facilities in rural areas on a limited loss basis.

(e) The proposal to open Public Call Offices at Asarganj and Sangrampur have been sanctioned. Action is being taken to procure stores and carryout the works early.

मध्य प्रदेश में खद्यान्नों को रखने के लिए गोदाम

734. **श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड और दाभिया जिलों में किन-किन स्थानों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा वसूल किये गये खाद्यान्नों को गोदामों में रखा गया है और खद्यान्नों के प्रत्येक गोदाम की संचयन क्षमता क्या है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक तहसील मुख्यालय में भान्डागारों का निर्माण करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के खाद्यान्न गोदाम निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर है : —

(क्षमता मीटरी टन में)

भिंड जिला

भिंड	1,350
लाहर	160
गोहद	3,069

दतिया जिला

दतिया	7,145

(ख) प्रत्येक तहसील मुख्यालय में सरकारी अथवा निगम का खाद्यान्न गोदाम बनाना व्यवहार्य नहीं है । ऐसे गोदामों के लिए केन्द्रों का चयन भण्डारण की कुल आवश्यकताओं और निगम के खाद्य स्टाक की खपत को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है । यहां यह उल्लेखनीय हैं कि तहसील और गांव स्तर पर गोदामों की व्यवस्था सहकारी समितियां करती हैं जिसके लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास-निगम उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता देता है ।

Working Condition of Scavengers

735. SHRI A.K. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Study Group of the National Labour Commission has urged Government to bring a comprehensive legislation regarding the working conditions of the scavengers;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Study Group; and

(c) the action taken to implement these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The Committee constituted by the National Commission on Labour to study the working and service conditions of sweepers and scavengers has submitted its report to the Commission. Government is not seized of the matter at present and will consider it on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission. The Commission expects to submit its report by the end of August 1969.

तीन स्तरीय पंचायती राज स्थापित किया जाना

736. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में तीन स्तरीय पंचायत राज स्थापित करने में कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई; और

(ख) सरकार ने संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पंचायत राज स्थापित करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) तीन स्तरीय पंचायती राज प्रणाली केरल, बिहार के 14 जिलों, नागालैंड, मध्य प्रदेश और जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में लागू की गई है।

(ख) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में पंचायती राज लागू करने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न पर प्रशासकों द्वारा कुछ समय से विचार किया जा रहा है और केन्द्र द्वारा प्रशासित प्रत्येक क्षेत्र की स्थिति विवरण में दी गई है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०** -1343/69]

गुप्त मतदान द्वारा श्रमिक संघों का निर्वाचन

737. **श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह :**
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या **श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ उद्योगों में प्रतिनिधि संघों का चुनाव करने के लिए गुप्त मतदान के प्रबंध किए गए हैं; और

(ख) सारे देश में तथा भारत सरकार के सभी उद्योगों में ऐसी ही व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, बिहार में मान्यता देने के लिए यूनियन का प्रतिनिधि रूप निर्धारित करने के लिए गुप्त मतदान करने की व्यवस्था है। अन्य राज्यों में व्याप्त स्थिति मालूम की जा रही है और उनसे पूर्ण सूचना प्राप्त होने पर एक विवरण सदन के मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ख) यूनियनों की मान्यता के बारे में कोई केन्द्रीय कानून नहीं हैं। परन्तु जैसी कि अनुशासन संहिता में प्रक्रिया निर्धारित है, इस समय यूनियनों की मान्यता के बारे में उनके उन सदस्यों की संख्या के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है जिन्होंने सदस्यता शुल्क दिया हो। यह प्रश्न कि क्या वर्तमान प्रक्रिया का स्थान गुप्त मतदान अथवा वैकल्पिक प्रणाली को लेना चाहिए, राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग के विचाराधीन है। आशा है कि यह आयोग शीघ्र ही अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर देगा।

Reference of disputes for Adjudication by Manipur Administration

738. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8944 on the 8th May, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Manipur Administration has decided to refer the dispute to a tribunal for adjudication; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in the examination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Manipur Administration have come to the conclusion that the representation of the Manipur CPWD employees cannot be treated as an application under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Strike in Madras Harbour

739. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about six thousand stevedors and shore labour at the Madras Harbour had gone on strike on the 2nd June, 1969;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAG-

WAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The registered and listed workmen under the Madras Dock Lobour Board were on strike with effect from 1.6.1969. The main demands related to Bonus for 1968-69, implementation of the award of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and minimum guarantee of work and increase of D. A. to listed workers. As the concilation discussion held by the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Madras on various dates did not result in any settlement, the Union Labour Minister intervened in the dispute and as a result of discussion held by him at New Delhi with the parties, the matter was amicably settled and the workers called off the strike and resumed work on 8.6.1969.

डाकघरों में बचत बैंक

740. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे डाकघरों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें बचत बैंक का कार्य किया जाता है;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में ऐसे डाकघरों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी जहां बचत बैंक का कार्य होता था और उक्त वित्तीय वर्षों में उन डाकघरों में कुल कितनी धनराशि जमा की गई; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 से कितने डाकघरों में बचत बैंक का कार्य आरंभ करने का प्रस्ताव है और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कितनी धनराशि के जमा होने का अनुमान है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) 31 मार्च, 1969 को 80,655 ।

(ख) **बचत बैंक का कार्य करने वाले डाकघर**

31 मार्च, 1967 को — 57,488
31 मार्च, 1968 को — 69,477
31 मार्च, 1969 को — 80,655

ब्याज समेत जमा कराई गई कुल रकम

कुल जमा

1967-68 — 4,48,94,59,000 रु०
1968-69 — 4,51,13,74,440 रु०

वास्तविक जमा

1967-68 — 57,45,11,000 रु०
1968-69 — 32,49,34,680 रु०

(ग) 6,300 डाकघर;

कुल जमा रकम 458 करोड़ रुपये ।

महिलाओं को नौकरी

741. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों में इस समय कितनी महिला अभ्यर्थियों के नाम रजिस्टर हैं;

(ख) 1967-68 के वित्तीय वर्ष में कुल कितनी महिलाओं को नौकरी दी गई और अभी कितनी महिलाओं के लिये नौकरी की व्यवस्था करना बाकी है; और

(ग) उनके लिये नौकरी की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) 30-6-1969 को 3,99,668 ।

(ख) नियुक्ति प्राप्त महिलाओं की संख्या —48,495

30-6-1969 को चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज महिला उम्मीदवारों की संख्या —3,99,668

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों द्वारा महिलाओं समेत बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिये अधिकाधिक रोजगार अवसर उपलब्ध होने की आशा है ।

नौकरी के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का रजिस्ट्रेशन

742. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :** क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नौकरी के लिये कुल कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों ने काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों में नाम रजिस्टर करवाये;

(ख) उनमें कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारी कितने थे और अन्य भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारी कितने थे; और

(ग) 1967-68 के वित्तीय वर्ष में कितने कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों को नौकरियां दी गई और चालू वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को नौकरी देने का प्रस्ताव है और इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है । जैसे ही यह उपलब्ध होगी इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर के अधिकारियों को महंगाई भत्ते का भुगतान

743. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :** क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों में कुल कितने राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित अधिकारी काम करते हैं; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को कुल कितना महंगाई भत्ता दिया गया ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय प्रशासित क्षेत्रों से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जैसे ही यह उपलब्ध होगी इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Auction of Seed Farms in Punjab

744. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Agricultural Department of Punjab State has decided to auction all the 17 twenty-five acre seed farms set up two years ago;

(b) if so, whether similar policy will be adopted in other States; and

(c) the reasons for auctioning the seed farms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir; Punjab Government have decided to auction 21 seed farms.

(b) The information is being collected from other State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

(c) According to the Government of Punjab, these farms have proved uneconomical due to lack of proper irrigation facilities or their being subject to frequent floods on account of location at low levels.

गांवों में टेलीफोन सुविधाएं

745. **श्री देवराज पाटिल :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गांवों में टेलीफोन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) गांवों में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था का कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख) आम तौर पर किसी भी स्थान पर टेलीफोन की सुविधा तभी दी जाती है, जब योजना लाभकारी हो। घाटे की स्थिति में उसमें दिलचस्पी रखने वाली किसी पार्टी के विभाग को होने वाले घाटे की पूर्ति करनी होती है। लेकिन अविकसित क्षेत्रों मे टेलीफोन सुविधा के विस्तार के लिए निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के स्थानों में घाटे के आधार पर भी सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले जा सकते हैं वशर्ते कि 1 अप्रैल, 1966 से प्रारम्भ होने वाली 5 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान पूरे देश में होने वाला घाटा 40 लाख रुपये से अधिक न हो।

(1) ज़िला और उप मंडल मुख्यालय नगर।

(2) तहसील और उसी के समान मुख्यालय नगर।

(3) उप-तहसीलें।

(4) 20,000 या इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले स्थान और शहरी इलाकों में 10,000 या इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले स्थान।

(5) दूरस्थ स्थानों पर 100 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले जाने वाले हैं। ऐसे स्थानों की परिभाषा में केवल वही स्थान आएंगे जो निकटतम टेलीफोन केन्द्र से 40 किलोमीटर से अधिक दूरी पर हों।

(6) (i) पर्यटन केन्द्र, जिसमें तीर्थ-स्थान भी शामिल हैं; और

(ii) कृषि और सिंचाई परियोजना स्थल और टाउनशिप। उपर्युक्त वर्ग 6 (i) तथा (ii) के अन्तर्गत कार्यालयों संख्या 100 से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(ग) उपर्युक्त नीति के अनुसार टेलीफोन सुविधाएं देने का कार्य पहले ही चल रहा है।

डाक-तार कार्यालयों में चोरियां

746. **श्री देवराज पाटिल :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1963 से डाक-तार विभागों की संपत्ति के चोरी के मामलों में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसको रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गए हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) जी हां।

(ख) अधिकतर नुकसान तार लाइनों से तांबे के तारों की चोरी हो जाने के कारण ही होता है। इसकी रोक-थाम के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गए हैं—

(i) राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को यह लिख दिया गया है, कि वे अपने पुलिस महानिरीक्षकों को ऐसे कदम उठाने का निर्देश दें, कि तांबे के तार की कम से कम चोरी हो;

(ii) अपराधियों को और भी कड़ी सजा देने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए टेलीग्राफ तार (अवैध कब्जा) अधिनियम 1950 को संशोधित किया जा रहा है; और

(iii) विभाग उत्तरोत्तर तांबे के तार के स्थान पर तांबा-इस्पात के तार और एल्यूमीनियम के तार लगाने की व्यवस्था कर रहा है।

Employees Provident Fund Organisation, Maharashtra

747. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, Maharashtra region, Bombay have made representations regarding the fixation of their pay;

(b) whether Government are aware that the employees of the Maharashtra region are discriminated against in regard to pay fixation *vis-a-vis* the employees of the Organisation in other regions; and

(c) whether Government would take immediate steps to set right matters in the Maharashtra region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. The Bombay City Scales of pay of the eartwhile Bombay State which were being allowed to employees of the Maharashtra Regional Office included an element of house rent allowance and compensatory local allowance, which is not the case in respect of the scales of pay in other regions. This fact had to be taken into account while fixing the pay of these employees in the Central Government scales of pay which were introduced in 1960.

(c) Does not arise.

Rice Requirement of West Bengal

748. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal requires 72 lakhs tonnes of rice as against the production figures of 48 lakhs tonnes in 1969;

(b) whether west Bengal Government have demanded 24 lakh tonnes of cereals from the Centre to meet their internal deficit;

(d) If so, the total quantity of (1) rice, (2) wheat and (3) other cereals supplied from the Central stock to West Bengal upto the 31st May, 1969; and

(d) what steps are being taken to meet the entire deficit of 24 lakh tonnes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir, according to the estimate made by West Bengal Government. The requirements are however in terms of cereals and not in terms of rice only.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rice 99 thousand tonnes

Wheat ... 406 thousand tonnes

Other cereals ... Nil as the movement of all cereals other than rice and wheat is free.

(d) The requirements have been calculated by West Bengal Government on the basis of 16. Oz. of cereals per head per day. Normally the calculation is made only at the rate of 16 Oz. per adult per day and per capita. On this basis, the requirements would come to about 62 lakh tonnes only. Since the bulk of production in West Bengal is of rice, the deduction of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the gross production for arriving as availability is high. Supplies to the States are determined on the basis of the availability with

the Centre, the trend of prices, the requirements of other deficit States, and other relevant factors.

Minor Irrigation Schemes During Fourth Plan

749. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise allocation under minor irrigation in the Fourth Plan;

(b) the total area to be benefitted through implementation of the minor irrigation schemes in each State;

(c) the details of the minor irrigations schemes to be undertaken in each State during the plan period; and

(d) the proportion of the area under minor irrigation to the total crop area in each State at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Planning Commission has recommended an outlay of Rs. 461,36 crores for the minor irrigation programmes of the States in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan. The break-up of this amount as under :—

(Rs. in crores.)

S. No.	Name of the State	Outlay approved by the Planning Commission.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.00
2.	Assam	11.00
3.	Bihar	46.00
4.	Gujarat	29.22
5.	Haryana	8.50
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.00
7	Kerala	9.50
8	Madhya Pradesh	30.00
9	Maharashtra	65.00
10.	Mysore	32.00
11.	Nagaland	0.75
12.	Orissa	10.75
13.	Punjab	23.20
14.	Rajasthan	8.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	30.70
16.	Uttar Pradesh	96.00
17.	West Bengal	26.74
	Total	Rs. 461.36

(b) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of Sabha on its receipt.

Number of Post Offices and Employees

750. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Post Offices in India at the end of 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1968-69.

(b) the total number of Postal staff officers and each category of employees separately at the end of 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1968-69;

(c) the number of employees per post office at the end of 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1968-69; and

(d) the steps, if any, that have been or are being taken to improve the efficiency of the postal service in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATIONS AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH):

(a) At the end of	Total Number of Post Offices
1050-51	36094
1955-56	55042
1960-61	76839
7965-66	96936
1968-69	102477

(b) At the end of	Total Number of Postal Officers
1950-51	273
1955-56	332
1960-61	421
1965-66	559
1968-69	621

The figures relating to the total number of each category of postal employees are not readily available for the years 1950-51, 1955-56, and 1960-61 since these were not being published separately in the Annual Report for these periods. The figure for the year 1968-69 has not yet been compiled. Followings are the number of employees for 1965-66.

At the end of 1965-66	Number of Postal employees	
	Departmental	Extra departmental
	164000	174000

(c) At the end of 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1968-69, 1965-66: Number of employees per post office — Does not arise in view of the reply to part (b)

3.49 (on an average)

(d) The percentage of public complaints in relation to the total traffic handled by the postal services has been progressively coming down. Several measures have been taken to maintain this position and keep a check on the efficiency of P&T services and evolve remedial measures in time. The machinery for dealing with public complaints at all levels has been re-organised and an analytical study of complaints is carried out to pin-point inaccuracies in organisation. A Work Study Unit and an Efficiency Bureau have been set up in the P&T Directorate for keeping a check on procedures, evolution of standards and review of any special problems. There is also an Inspection squad to carry out spot cheks in the field.

National Arbitration Promotion Board.

751. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Arbitration Promotion Board at its meeting held in New Delhi on the 31st May, 1969, decided to take positive steps to promote arbitration of disputes; and

(b) if so, the steps suggested by the Board to promote arbitration of disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) More important of the suggestions of the Board are :

(i) The members of the Board representing Central Employers' and Workers' Organisations should give wide publicity, amongst their constituents, to the Model Principles for reference of disputes to voluntary arbitration and to the conclusions of the National Arbitration Promotion Board.

(ii) The Labour Ministry should bring out a brochure on voluntary arbitration in English and, if possible in regional languages.

(iii) The Panel of Arbitrators should be reviewed and made up-to-date.

(iv) Services of officers of the conciliation machinery could be utilised as arbitrators, for arbitration by them would be free of cost.

(v) If the employers have objection in entering into arbitration agreements with unrecognised unions, even in cases pertaining to individual workmen, they could enter into such agreement with the concerned workmen.

Licences for New Sugar Mills

752. SHRI S.A. AGADI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI G.C. DIXIT:
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter of issuing Licences for starting new sugar factories has been decided in respect of pending recommendations of the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the number of licences so far issued State-wise and Co-operative and Private sector-wise with crushing capacity in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Decision has been taken on most of the pending applications recommended by the State Governments for the establishment of new sugar factories.

(b) During 1969 letters of intent have so far been issued for the establishment of 25 new sugar factories in various States as under :—

State	Number of factories			Daily cane crushing capacity
	Coop.	Joint stock	Total	
Maharashtra	13	—	13	1250 tonnes each.
Gujarat	5	—	5	1250 tonnes each.
Andhra Pradesh	1	2	3	1250 tonnes each.
Tamil Nadu	2	—	2	1250 tonnes each.
Mysore	—	2	2	One of 2500 tonnes and the other of 1500 tonnes.
Total	21	4	25	

Employees under Suspension and Termination in Kerala Circle of P & T Deptt.

753. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether total number of employees under suspension and termination in the Kerala Circle as on the 1st June, 1969 for participating in September 19, 1968 strike;

(b) whether it is a fact that practically no case of termination has been reviewed by the circle authorities even after the necessary instructions from Government of India; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 295.

(b) No, Sir, this is not correct. The cases of all temporary officials whose services had been terminated in connection with the strike, have been reviewed and 139 officials out of a total of 288 have since been taken back on duty.

(c) Does not arise.

सनावाद तथा खारगोन के बीच सीधे टेलीफोन लाइन

754. **श्री शशि भूषण :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा सनावाद से खारगोन तक (बंदिया से होकर) एक सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की जा रही है; और

(ख) इस लाइन को कब तक चालू करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

De-Rationing of Foodgrains

755. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHRI S. B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for de-rationing of foodgrains in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The question of de-rationing of foodgrains in any rationed area is for the concerned State Government to consider in the light of the local conditions and supply position. There is no proposal at present before Government of India from any State Government on derationing.

Fishing Harbour Project, Haldia

756. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fishing Harbour Project, Haldia, West Bengal has got the approval of the Central Water and Power Research Institute, Poona;

(b) if so, when this report was sent to the Central Water and Power Research Institute, Poona for examination; and

(c) when the institute returned the report to the Calcutta Port Trust ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Central Water

and Power Research Station, Poona, was requested by the Calcutta Port Commissioners in February, 1965 to conduct model tests on one aspect of the lay-out of the harbour, that is the alignment and location of the entrance to the Fish Dock in Haldia. Additional data required for this purpose was furnished by the Calcutta Port Commissioners in November, 1965. Model tests were carried out thereafter with such modifications as were considered necessary in consultation with the Calcutta Port Commissioners and a report furnished in November, 1966. Additional tests were conducted to incorporate some suggestions of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, and a final report regarding the alignment and location of the entrance was furnished by the Central Water and Power Research Station in March, 1967.

The site initially selected has become subject to heavy siltation as a result of changes in conditions in the channel and the Calcutta Port Commissioners have carried out studies to locate suitable alternative sites.

World Bank aid for Agriculture Development

757. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has offered a loan of $13 million to increase the agricultural production in India ; and

(b) if so, for which particular project this loan will be utilised and which particular area will be given priority for the utilisation of this loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The World Bank has sanctioned a loan of $13 million for a project for the production of seed of high yielding varieties in the Terai area of Uttar Pradesh. The project envisages the development of an area of about 32,000 acres on which, with double cropping, seeds over a 40,000 acres would be grown per annum at project completion.

National Policy on Holidays

758. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :
SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Indian Employers have urged the Ministry to evolve a national policy in regard to a declaration of holidays keeping in view the need of the country and to avoid strain on industrial relations ;

(b) whether any directive was issued that May 3, 4 and 5—the three days—were legally paid holidays for all employees in all industrial undertakings and commercial establishments ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Employers Council have taken a view that if workers are not otherwise scheduled to work, why they should be granted a holiday with wages ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 3rd and 5th May, 1969 were declared as public holidays throughout India under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The 3rd, 4th and 5th were declared as paid holidays for all employees of the Government including the industrial employees on regular, work-charged and industrial establishments paid on monthly basis and the labour hired for the entire month on daily wages.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Holidays on such occasions declared under the Negotiable Instruments Act do not automatically become paid holidays in all commercial and industrial establishments. It is open to the employers in such cases to decide the question keeping in view the significance of the occasion among other factors.

Commemorative Stamp of Shri Atre

759. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue commemorative postal stamp in memory of the celebrated Marathi author, late Shri Atre ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). No. No Proposal in this regard has so far been received for consideration. However, this suggestion is being put up before the Philatelic Advisory Committee.

सहरसा में डाक तार तथा सुपरिण्टेण्डेण्ट का कार्यालय खोला जाना

760. **श्री गुणानंन्द ठाकुर :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहरसा में अब तक डाक तथा तार सुपरिण्टेण्डेण्ट के कार्यालय के न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि उस जिले ने इसके लिये आवश्यक शर्तों को पूरा कर लिया है ।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस जिले में कुछ डाकखानों को जानबूझ कर तीन अथवा चार अन्य डाक जिलों में शामिल किया गया है जिससे सहरसा जिले में डाक-तार कार्यालय न खोला जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र जांच करने के बाद सरकार का विचार सहरसा में डाक-तार सुपरिण्टेण्डेण्ट का कार्यालय खोलने का है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) सहरसा जिले के लिए एक अलग डाक-मंडल का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि इसके लिए निर्धारित विभागीय मानकों की पूर्ति नहीं होती ।

(ख) यह ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि सहरसा जिनके कुछ डाकघर काफ़ी लम्बे अर्से से निकट के डाक मंडल के प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण में हैं और उन्हें पूर्णिया डाक मंडल में (जिसके अन्तर्गत सहरसा जिले के अधिकांश डाकघर आते हैं) अंतरित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) जी नहीं, (फिलहाल नहीं) ।

Kosi Field Allowance to P & T Employees in Bihar

761. SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of P & T Department in Virpur, Bathnaha, Bhimnagar in North Bihar have not been paid Kosi Field Allowances for the last two years despite the Presidential orders; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and the time by which the said allowance would be paid to those poor employees by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTARY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Sanction for the grant of Project Allowance to P & T employees at Birpurs Bathnaha and Bhimnagar sub-offices has been issued.

सहकारी समितियों द्वारा ऋण

762. **श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में सहकारी समितियों द्वारा कितना ऋण दिया गया और इसकी वार्षिक वसूली कितनी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : एक विवरण, जिसमें पिछले तीन वर्षों जिनके बारे में कि आंकड़े संकलित किए गए हैं, में सहकारी समितियों द्वारा दिए गए अल्प, मध्य तथा दीर्घकालीन कृषि ऋण की राशि और उनकी वार्षिक वसूली की राशि दी गई है, सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

वि व र ण

सहकारी समितियों द्वारा ऋण

(अखिल-भारत)

(करोड़ रु० में)

मद		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 (अन्तिम)
(क)	**अल्प तथा मध्यकालीन** कृषि ऋण (प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों द्वारा)			
1.	ऋण जो दिया गया	341.75	366.47	404.58
2.	ऋण जो वसूल किया गया	283.54	278.34	362.17
(ख)	**व्यक्तियों को दिया गया दीर्घकालीन कृषि ऋण** (भूमि विकास बैंक)			
1.	ऋण जो दिया गया	57.96	57.55	83.35
2.	ऋण जो वसूल किया गया	13.27	14.90	22.67

सोयाबीन की खेती

763. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगली फसल में सोयाबीन की खेती का क्षेत्रफल बढ़ाने के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका से कितनी सोयाबीन खरीदी गई है;

(ख) इस वर्ष खरीफ की फसल के दौरान सोयाबीन की खेती के क्या लक्ष्य (भूमि-क्षेत्रफल के हिसाब से) निर्धारित किए गए हैं; और

(ग) उक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य का प्रस्तावित योगदान क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 1968 के दौरान 42 मैट्रिक टन सोयाबीन राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम लिमिटेड और उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पंतनगर द्वारा अमरीका से आयात किए गए ।

(ख) और (ग). लगभग 16,000 एकड़ का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। राज्यवार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं। उत्पादन कार्यक्रम मुख्यतः उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, गुजरात और मैसूर राज्यों में शुरू किए गए हैं ।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ट्रैक्टरों की बिक्री

764. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चालू वर्ष से किसानों को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ट्रैक्टर बेचने की व्यवस्था की है;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य को सप्लाई किये गये ट्रैक्टर कौन से हैं तथा उनकी संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) राज्यों को दिये गये ट्रैक्टर जनता की मांग की तुलना में कितने कम हैं और सरकार द्वारा इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि-उद्योग निगमों के और जहां ऐसे निगम न हों वहां राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से ट्रैक्टरों के आयात और किसानों में ट्रैक्टरों के वितरण का कार्य करने का निर्णय किया है ।

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य को आवंटित किए गए ट्रैक्टरों का मेक और संख्या को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT—1344/69]

(ग) 1968-69 के लिए सरकार द्वारा आंकी गई ट्रैक्टरों की कुल आवश्यकता लगभग 60,000 थी । इनमें से किसानों को विक्रय के लिए 15,466 ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण देश में ही किया गया था । विभिन्न मेकों और आकारों के 15,000 ट्रैक्टरों के आयात का प्रबन्ध किया गया था । उस वर्ष विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के कारण, अधिक ट्रैक्टरों को आयात करना सम्भव नहीं था । परन्तु अपूर्ण मांग को देखते हुए भारत सरकार 1969-70 के दौरान एक बड़ी संख्या में ट्रैक्टरों के आयात के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ।

Loan from International Agencies for Development of Agriculture

765. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total amount of loans and grants received so far from international agencies for the development of agricultural production in general and development of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains in particular ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : A loan of $ 98.09 Million and Grant of $ 65.54 Million has so far been received from or committed by the International Agencies.

Of the total loan of 98.09 Million dollars, a loan of 13 Million dollars has been recently agreed to for the development of high yielding varieties of seeds.

Under-Celling of Wheat by U. S. A. to European Countries

766. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that U. S. A. is under-selling wheat to European countries ;

(b) if so, the reasons for Government of India buying wheat under P. L. 480 at higher prices ; and

(c) whether a comparative statement of the price at which U. S. A. is selling wheat to European countries and the price which India is paying would be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No authentic information is available.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Wheat Quota for Orissa

767. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICUTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government did not lift the wheat quota for the months of February, March, April and May, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) what was the quantity of wheat allotted to Orissa for the above noted months ; and

(d) at what retail rate wheat is being sold to the consumers in the State now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Orissa Government lifted 7,778 tonnes in February and 1,000 tonnes in March, 1969 against their February, 1969 wheat quota. No quantity was lifted by them against the quotas for March, April and May, 1969.

(b) Due to satisfactory crop condition and availability of rice, off-take of wheat had gone down. Besides, adequate stocks of wheat were also already available with the State Government. They did not require more wheat from the Centre.

(c) Quotas of wheat allotted to Orissa (including Mills) for the months of February to May, 1969 were as under :—

Month	Allotment (Figures in 1000 tonnes)
February, 1969	15.0
March, 1969	5.0
April, 1969	8.3
May, 1969	5.0

(d) The retail price of wheat in Orissa is fixed at 89 paise per Kg. inclusive of Sales tax but exclusive of other local taxes.

Setting up of Industries in Dandakaranya

768. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed high-powered team of industrial experts has visited Dandakaranya by now ; and

(b) if so, what are their recommendations or suggestions for setting up industries there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). A Group of Industrial Consultants was requested by the Board of Rehabilitation to visit certain areas in Dandakaranya Project with a view

to selecting sites and industries to be developed in the project. The proposed visit has not yet taken place.

Indian Repatriates from Burma

769. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian nationals who have returned from Burma and have been rehabilitated in Orissa so far;

(b) the amount of money which the Central Government have given to the State for their rehabilitation so far; and

(c) how that money has been utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Broadcast Regarding Admission to Various Courses in Delhi University

770. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio broadcast special announcements regarding admissions to various courses of Delhi University;

(b) if so, the reasons for adopting this uncommon practice by A.I.R.;

(c) whether this pattern is proposed to be followed for other Universities in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order better to serve a large section of listeners for whom these announcements were of very great interest.

(c) Yes, Sir; wherever there is demand for it and it is found to be feasible.

(d) No details have been worked out.

Procurement of Foodgrains

771. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the foodgrains procurement system would end; and

(b) if not in the near future, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). There is no likelihood of Government's giving up procurement of foodgrains in near future. Stocks are required by Government to maintain the public distribution system for the vulnerable sections of the society and also to have a healthy effect on the market prices of foodgrains. With increasing production procurement by Government will also be necessary to provide price support to the producer.

Long cords of Telephones of M. Ps.

772. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per rules persons having long cords to their telephones have to pay for the same;

(b) if so, how many M. Ps. are paying for long cords;

(c) how many M. Ps. have long cords to their telephones and do not pay for it; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) 107.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

'Gherao' of officers of Indian Iron and Steel Co. Burnpur

773. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. at Burnpur gheraoed the officers of the Company on the 9th May, 1969 in support of their demands;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the reaction of the management thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation

774. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation was held at Bangalore in June;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions taken therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating briefly the subjects discussed and the recommendations made by the Conference is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1345/69].

Taccavi Loans to Rajasthan Farmers

775. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government has urged for a loan of Rs. 5 crores to provide taccavi loan to cultivators for the purpose of seeds, bullocks, fertilizers and camels as a result of famine situated in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A loan of Rs. 341.23 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State Government.

Demands by Refugee Action Committee

776. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Refugee Action Committee have put forward certain demands and decided to start agitation by September, 1969 if their demands are not acceded to;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Government are not aware of any such demand.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

भारत तथा अमरीका में दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत

777. **श्री अचल सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में भारत में दूध और मक्खन की समस्याओं को, जो दिन प्रतिदिन जटिल होती जा रही हैं, सुलझाने के लिए उठाये गये ठोस कदमों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उनको इस बात की जानकारी है कि भारत में दूध की औसत प्रति व्यक्ति खपत मुश्किल से दो औंस है जबकि अमरीका तथा दूसरे देशों में यह दो पौंड है;

(ग) दूध की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या उनको जानकारी है कि पंजाब तथा हरियाणा की अच्छी नस्ल की गायें तथा भैंसें जब दूध देना बन्द कर देती हैं तब कलकत्ता ले जाई जाती हैं और उनका वध कर दिया जाता है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) राज्यों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) प्रति दिन दूध की औसत प्रति व्यक्ति खपत भारत तथा संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में क्रमशः 110 और 675 ग्राम है।

(ग) कई ढोर विकास योजनायें केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लागू की जा रही हैं जिनका सीधा सम्बन्ध दुग्ध-उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देना है। इन योजनाओं में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्न सम्मिलित हैं :—

(1) अखिल भारतीय आदर्श गांव योजना

(2) सघन पशु विकास योजना

(3) संकर प्रजनन योजना

(4) चारा और दाना विकास योजना

(5) गोशाला विकास योजना

(6) बछड़ा पालन योजना

(7) पशुधन फार्मों का विस्तार और संगठन

(8) छः नये केन्द्रीय ढोर/भैंस प्रजनन फार्मों की स्थापना

(9) ढोर प्रदर्शन और दुग्ध उपज प्रतियोगिताएं

(10) जंगली और आवारा पशु पकड़ने की योजना

(11) रोग नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम ।

उपर्युक्त सभी योजनाओं का लक्ष्य वैज्ञानिक प्रजनन, सुधरे चारे, प्रभावी रोग नियन्त्रण और विपणन इत्यादि द्वारा पशु/भैंस की उत्पादकता (गुणावस्था) को सुधारना है ।

(घ) पंजाब और हरियाणा से अच्छी नस्ल की दुधारू गायें और भैंसें दूध उत्पादन के लिये कलकत्ता लाई जाती हैं । पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार को हवाला देने पर राज्य सरकार ने मार्च, 1969 में उत्तर दिया कि उनके पास कोई सूचना नहीं है जिससे कि ये सभी गायें और भैंसें वध की गई ।

(ङ) पश्चिमी बंगाल पशु वध नियन्त्रण, अधिनियम, 1950 के अधीन केवल वही पशु, जिसकी आयु 14 वर्ष से अधिक है और जो काम करने या प्रजनन के लिए अयोग्य है या जो पशु आयु, चोट, विकृत या अन्य किसी असाध्य रोग से पीड़ित होने के कारण, स्थायी रूप से काम करने या प्रजनन के लिये असमर्थ हो गया है, राज्य में वध किया जा सकता है । पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार ने अधिनियम को लागू करने के लिये कड़े कदम उठाये हैं।

Sugarcane Prices in Mysore and Maharashtra States

778. SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:
SHRI S. A. AGADI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the sugarcane price paid by the Co-operative and Private Sector Sugar Mills in Mysore and Maharashtra States for the 1968-69 season;

(b) whether it is a fact that the India Sugar and Refineries Ltd., Hospet in Bellary District of Mysore State has refused to pay the agreed price for the sugarcane supplied from 1st April, 1969 to the end of the crushing season; and

(c) if so, the price paid by the said Mill from the beginning to the end of the crushing season of 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The price of sugarcane paid by sugar factories in Mysore and Maharashtra States for the 1968-69 season is as under:

State	*Cooperative Sector*	*Private Sector*
	(Rate per quintal in rupees)	
1. Mysore	10.00 to 12.50	10.00 to 11.46
2. Maharashtra	6.50 to 12.50*	8.00 to 12 50@,

* — The cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra have generally paid prices only as an advance and final prices are to be fixed at the end of the season.

@—The sugarcane price paid by sugar factories in the private sector to the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation is provisional pending final fixation of price.

(b) and (c). The India Sugar and Refineries Limited, Hospet, had intimated in the beginning of the season that they would pay a cane price of Rs. 10.60 per quintal and paid this price upto 31st May, 1969. They reduced the price to Rs. 9.334 per quintal for registered cane and to Rs. 8.070 per quintal for unregistered cane with effect from 1st June, 1969. The average price of sugarcane paid by the factory during the season works out to Rs. 10.45 per quintal.

Reduction in allowance paid to Incharge of Village Post Offices.

779. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for reduction in allowance paid to the incharge of village Post Offices ;

(b) the savings which these reductions are likely to make ;

(c) whether the reduction in expenditure would enable Government to make temporary and experimental Post Offices permanent ; and

(d) if not, which way Government propose to benefit the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The consolidated allowance of extra departmental Branch Postmaster and other categories of extra-departmental agents in charge of village post offices is determined on the basis of prescribed formula depending on work load. Generally the consolidated allowance is not decreased unless the work-load is reduced.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Equalisation of Price of Sugar

780. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of sugar in the free market has gone down ;

(b) if so, to what extent and the specific reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are planning to equalize the price of sugar in the free market and the control market ; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The extent of fall is between Rs. 138.00 to Rs. 165.00 per quintal in major consuming centres. The fall in price is due to improved supply position.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The prices of levy sugar are fixed by the Government. The prices of free sugar in the market will depend upon the total availability of sugar in the market—both levy and free.

Sinking of Tubewells

781. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalized the numbers of tube-wells to be sunk in the country by the Gandhi Centenary day;

(b) if so, how many and on what conditions, if any, specially in Bihar, distric-wise; and

(c) the machinery to be used, Governmental or non-Govermental, for getting those tubewells sunk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation has not formulated any scheme of sinking any specified number of tubewells in the country by the Gandhi Centenary day. However, during the visit of Central Teams to the States, it was gathered that they have a programme of sinking about 1,000 State tubewells during 1969-70. Besides, about 1,40,000 private tubewells are expected to be constructed during the current financial year.

Rats Killed by working of Television

782. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working of the television set kills the rats of the house as discovered by West Germany television experts; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A news item to this effect has been published. But Government is not aware of any scientific finding on this subject.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूँ का उत्पादन

783. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान:**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:
श्री वंशनारायण सिंह:

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस वर्ष गेहूं का उत्पादन कितना हुआ;

(ख) गत वर्ष की तुलना में उत्पादन कम है अथवा अधिक; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के बाजारों में इस समय गेहूं का क्या भाव है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). राज्यवार उत्पादन के अनुमान देते हुये गेहूं के 1968-69 के अखिल भारतीय अन्तिम प्राक्कलनों को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य रिपोर्ट भेजने वाले केन्द्रों से प्राप्त गेहूं के नवीनतम उपलब्ध थोक मूल्यों की जानकारी निम्न है:

गेहूं के थोक मूल्य (प्रति क्विंटल रुपये)

केन्द्र	किस्म	जो 19 जुलाई, 1969 को थे
भोपाल	पिसी [सफेद]	90.00
सागर	,, ,,	86.00*
रीवा	,, ,,	95.00
इन्दौर	,, ,,	91.00
जबलपुर	लाल	75.00

*यह मूल्य 1-7-69 का है।

New Radio Station at Darbhanga (Bihar)

784, SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal under the consideration of Government to open a new radio station in Bihar at Darbhanga has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the site selected for the same; and

(c) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): (a) A radio Station will be set up at Darbhanga during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Details of the project have not been finalised as yet.

(b) Selection of site has not been finalised as yet.

(c) Rs. 40 lakhs approximately.

Demand for Telephones in Mysore

785. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for new telephone connections in the Mysore State ;

(b) if so, the number of telephone applications pending till the month of June ; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite provision of telephone connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) 14,655.

(c) Efforts are being continuously made to increase the capacities of exchanges. The telephone exchanges in Mysore State are likely to be expanded by about 20 to 25 thousand lines during the 4th plan period.

Marketing of Food Products

786. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has launched a scheme of marketing of Food products ;

(b) if so, the States in which the scheme has been introduced so far ; and

(c) whether it would be extended to all other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir; the Food Corporation of India is operating a scheme of selective retail marketing of wheat and maize products.

(b) Kerala, Mysore, Madras and Delhi.

(c) The question of extension of the scheme is under consideration of the Corporation.

Wheat Grant by Federal Republic of Germany

787. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Federal Republic of Germany have recently offered to the Government of India a grant of 90,000 tons of wheat or wheat products;

(b) if so, the details of this offer; and

(c) the approximate cost of this offer in Indian Rupee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) (a) and (b). An agreement was signed with the Government of Federal Republic of Germany on 4.7.1968 under which the Government of Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to provide to India on grant basis 64,000 tons of wheat f.o.b. as part of Federal Republic of Germany's contributions for 1968-69 under the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement, 1967.

Another 26,000 tons of wheat has been contributed by the Federal Republic of Germany to the multilateral European Economic Community's Grant to India under the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement, 1967, for which an agreement was signed with the European Economic Community on 27.6.1969.

(c) The total cost of the food aid is approximately Rupees 4 crores.

Aid to Newspapers from East German Trade Representative

788. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the total amount of money received by the following Indian newspapers from the East German Trade Representation in India in lieu of several advertisements :

(i) The Times of India ;
(ii) The Hindu, Madras ;
(iii) The Statesman ;
(iv) The Hindustan Times ;
(v) The Indian Express ;
(vi) The National Herald;
(vii) The Patriot;
(viii) Link Weekly, New Delhi;
(ix) Mainstream Weekly, Delhi;
(x) Current Weekly; and
(xi) New Age Weekly, New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : The Government has no information in this regard as there is no restriction on the Indian newspapers accepting advertisements from foreign missions; nor are such transactions required to be reported to the Government.

Television Sets for M.Ps.

789. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government assured Members of Parliament to supply television sets on payment as early as possible;

(b) if so, the names of Members who have been supplied with the sets till the 30th June, 1969; and

(c) whether these supplies were made number-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPA-

RTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A limited number of TV sets manufactured by the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani are available, on priority basis, for purchase by M.Ps.

(b) TV sets have been allotted to 29 M. Ps. till the 30th June, 1969. Only 11 have purchased the sets. The names are given below :—

1. Shri Tirath Ram Amla, M. P.
2. Shri S. R. Damani, M. P.
3. Shri R. K. Amin, M. P.
4. Dr. B. N. Antani, M. P.
5. Shri M. P. Bhargava, M. P.
6. Shri A. G. Kulkarni, M. P.
7. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta, M. P.
8. Shri Hardayal Devgun, M. P.
9. Shri P. K. Deo, M. P.
10. Shri S. K. Sambandhan, M. P.
11. Shri Narinder Singh Brar, M. P.

(c) Yes Sir.

Procurement of Foodgrains

790. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains procured in the Central pool till the 15th June, 1969; and

(b) the quantity subscribed thereto by the States, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). During the year 1969, upto the 15th June, about 23.5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were internally procured for the Central Pool. The State-wise break up of this quantity is as follows.

State	*Quantity in thousand tonnes*
Andhra Pradesh	46
Bihar	2
Haryana	210
Madhya Pradesh	230
Orissa	156
Punjab	1453
Rajasthan	4
Tamil Nadu	1
Uttar Pradesh	247
Union Territories	4
Total:	2353

Setting up of Rice, Sugar and Vegetable Mills

791. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills, rice mills and vegetable oil mills, set up or being set up during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 so for;

(b) the capacity of each mill; and

(c) the market rates of each commodity on the 30th June, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE-COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The industry-wise required information is given below :—

Industry	*Number of mills set up/being set up*		
	1967-68	*1968-69*	*1969-70*
Sugar Mills	3	4	5 (expected)
Rice Mills	Information is being collected.		
Vegetable Oil Mills	Vegetable Oil (Oil Milling) industry is on the banned list. However, information in respect of cottonseed oil mills is as under:—		
	3	4	1

(b) The required information in respect of sugar and cottonseed mills is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. *Placed in Librry. See* No. LT—13.] Information in respect of rice mills is being collected.

(c) The wholesale prices per quintal of sugar for controlled distribution and in the free market as on 30th June, 1969 were as under:—

	Delhi	*Kanpur*	*Calcutta*	*Bombay*	*Madras*
Controlled	181.0	163.8	170.0	148.0	187.0
Distribution	245.0	230.0	238.0	228.0	222.0
Free Sale					

Information in respect of other commodities is not available.

Problem of Labour Productivity

792. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problem of labour productivity has been given a consideration;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the step proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Government has emphasized the need to improve productivity as a means to hold the price line and to increase real wages. It is for individual undertakings to adopt, in consultation with the workes' organisations, such measures as will improve productivity in that undertaking.

Rice-Milling Facilities in India

793. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rice-milling facilities in India have been surveyed by a Ford Foundation team of experts;

(b) if so, their recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) The main recommendations were :—

(1) Three modern rice mills should be imported and set up in the districts of Tanjore, Raipur and West Godavari to ascertain the scope for obtaining increased yield of rice.

(2) Development of modern rice milling equipments in the country in collaboraiton with foreign manufactureres.

(3) Development of training facilities in modern methods of milling and storage.

(c) Government have already set up 7 modern rice mills imported from Japan and Germany in different States including 3 districts recommendated by the Team. The F. C. I. will be resetting up 24 modern rice mills imported from Japan.

Three parties have already been licensed for manufacture of modern milling equipments in collaboration with foreign manufacturers. A short term training course in rice technology for rice mill engineers has also been started at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. A proposal to establish a Rice Research Cum Training Centre at Kharagpur is also under considetation.

Acquisition of Land for Refugees Settled in Assam

794. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugee colonies established by requisitioning land of private parties in the districts of Assam since 1950 under Government auspices District-wise and the names of these colonies;

(b) the amount of money advanced to the District authorities as acquisition cost for the said refuges colonies, particularly of Nowgong District; colony-wise;

(c) the dates of requisition and acquisition of land of those colonies;

(d) whether it is a fact that "Touji rent" is realised from the refugees settled in the colonies of Nowgong district under an order of the Settlement Officer; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the Settlement Officer Nowgong has declared land of those colonies Government "Khas Lands" ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) . Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) This information is not readily available with the State Government. They have reported that time and labour involved in collecting this information would not be commensutate with the results likely to be achieved.

(d) Touji Bahir rent is being realised from old displaced persons occupying Government land in all the colonies, including Nowgong colony. Such rent is not yet being realised from the new migrants settled on land.

(e) No rehabilitation colony has been declared as 'khas land' excepting lands in Sarishabari and Salbari Colonies.

Homestead Lands For Harijans

795. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to ensure recording of homestead lands in the names of Harijans and other landless peasants and agricultural labourers residing there in the rural areas of the whole country during the Gandhi Centenary year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments.

दुग्ध संयंत्रों के लिए हरियाणा को केंद्रीय अनुदान

797. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरियाणा सरकार ने झज्जर, रेवाड़ी, जगाधरी तथा महेन्द्रगढ़ आदि में पांच नये दुग्ध संयन्त्र लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से लगभग दो करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान मांगा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त संयन्त्र लगाये जाने के बाद उस राज्य से दिल्ली को इस समय सप्लाई की जाने वाली दूध की मात्रा में कितनी कमी हो जायेगी तथा यह कमी कैसे पूरी की जाये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) राज्य की पंचवर्षीय योजना में झज्जर, रिवाड़ी, जगाधरी तथा महेन्द्रगढ़ के लिए दुग्ध संयन्त्रों की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ग) इस समय दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना रिवाड़ी के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से प्रतिदिन लगभग 40 से 100 क्विंटल दूध की एक थोड़ी-सी मात्रा को छोड़कर, झज्जर, जगाधरी और महेन्द्रगढ़ से कोई दूध

एकत्र नहीं करती है । स्थापित किए जाने वाले प्रत्येक संयन्त्र का सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित उपलब्धि के अपने अलग-अलग क्षेत्र होने के कारण, वर्तमान सप्लाई के प्रभावित होने का प्रश्न नहीं होगा ।

Norwegian Loan For Fishery Projects

798. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI K.G. DESHMUKH:
SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER:
SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE:
SHRI BABURAO PATEL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that aid worth Rs. 1.7 crores given by Norway for the development of fishery projcets in India remains unused;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Norway has threatened to divert the aid to other countries if India failed to utilise it fully; and

(d) if so. Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A total Norwegian contribution of 40 million Kr. (Rs. 4.2 crores approximately) was provided in an Agreement entered into with the Government of Norway for the development of fisheries in India. The agreement covers the period April '67 to March, 1972. The Norwegian contribution is available in the form of (1) personnel (2) fishery equipments, machinery and other items not available in India and also (3) credits for procurement of requisites for development of fisheries. The aid earmarked for the first two items is being fully utilized. The amount of credit under item (3) was fixed at 15 million Kr. (Rs. 1.6 crores approximately) in a subsidiary credit agreement finalized in September, 1968. No applications for import against Norwegian credit were received initially. Detailed information relating to the credit was circulated to the State Governments and the Marine Products Export Promotion Council in December, 1968. Some applications for import of vessels and equipment against Norwegian credit have since been received and are being processed.

(c) No such threat has been made.

(d) Does not arise.

Periodical Issue of Delhi Telephone Directory

799. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the last telephone directory for Delhi was issued only in March, 1968 and since then there have been massive changes in the telephone numbers necessitating the issue of a supplement in 1968 itself;

(b) whether it causes tremendous difficulty to the subscribers;

(c) whether it has been the practice to issue the directory helf.yearly; and

(d) the reasons for not issuing the new revised directory so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Change of numbers does cause inconvenience to subscribers. A supplementary directory was therefore issued to minimize this difficulty.

(c) Present instructions are to issue half-yearly directories.

(d) Delay in publication was due to some difficulty with the advertising agent. One of the partners of the firm appointed as the sole advertising agent expired and this firm got into financial difficulties. As a result they could not clear the dues of this department in time; and the situation raised legal difficulties which had to be settled before action to proceed with the printing could be taken. This has since been settled and steps taken to issue the directory expeditiously.

गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों द्वारा विमानों से कीट-नाशी औषधियों का छिड़काव

800. **श्री शशि भूषण :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसी गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें विमानों से फसलों पर कीटनाशी औषधियां छिड़कने का काम सौंपा गया है;

(ख) जिन कम्पनियों को विमानों से कीट-नाशी औषधियां छिड़कने का ठेका दिया जाता है क्या उनके द्वारा किये जाने वाले काम का सरकार ने कभी निरीक्षण किया है;

(ग) इस निरीक्षण का आधार तथा कसौटी क्या है;

(घ) कीटनाशी औषधियां छिड़कने का काम करने वाली कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध किसानों की ओर से सरकार को कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं तथा उनका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) विमानों से फसलों पर कीटनाशी औषधियां छिड़कने के सारे काम को अपने अधिकार में लेने के बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) इस समय दस मान्यता प्राप्त गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियां हैं जिनको फसलों पर विमानों से कीटनाशी औषधियों के छिड़काव का कार्य सौंपा जा सकता है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) निरीक्षण का मुख्य आधार जिस उद्देश्य से विमान से छिड़काव किया गया है उसे प्राप्त करना है ।

(घ) विमान चालकों के विरुद्ध जो शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं वे केवल कार्य के चालू करने के सम्बन्ध में हैं, जो कि खासकर वायुयानों की उचित रूप में मरम्मत सेवा न मिलने, दुर्घटना और वायुयान की पूर्ति में अप्राप्तता के कारण हुई है । चालकों के विरुद्ध, जब ऐसी शिकायतों का निरीक्षण और निर्णय किया जाता है तो उनको दंड दिया जाता है ।

(ङ) अभी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported decision by USA to supply Arms to Pakistan

SHRI R. V. NAIK (Rauchur) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

> The reported decision by the USA to supply tanks and other armaments to Pakistan and the resultant effect on the security of our borders.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Information on the subject was given to the House yesterday in reply to Unstarred Question No. 418.

Government have been informed that the Government of United States have not yet taken any decision to supply arms to Pakistan. U. S. Secretary of State has informed the Minister of External Affairs that there is no proposal under their consideration to supply 100 tanks to Pakistan through Turkey.

Government have made it clear that arms assistance to Pakistan will increase the threat to the security of India, encourage Pakistan in its ambitions and demands on Indian territory and consequently retard the chances of normalization of relations between the two countries. It will also go against the idea of economic cooperation in Asia and will add to tension in this part of the world.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Naik.

SHRI R. K. NAIK: In view of the well-known fact that Pakistan is receiving arms froms China, Russia and America and also in view of the fact that these weapons can only be used against India, will the government take some steps, diplomatic or otherwise, to dissuade a friendly country like USA from supplying arms to Pakistan? If not, what steps do Government intend to take to neutralise the arms build up in Pakistan as a result of such supplies?

AN HON. MEMBER: Shri Banerjee has come back.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): So what ?...(*interruptions*) I will physically remove all of you from this place.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan): Sir, he is threatening us, law-abiding citizens. He must withdraw those words.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipur): Sir, on a point of order. A member cannot be allowed to offer physical threats.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You cannot also shut me out from speaking.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: This is no place for him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He belongs to ICS. ** (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very unfair to make such remarks, because he is also representing the people of India... (*interruptions*).

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Sir, he should be asked to withdraw those words ...(*interruptions*) Otherwise, there is no place for us here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI RANGA: Sir, you have heard the words just now...(*interruptions*) He has used words which are objectionable and dishonourable, so far as Members of this House are concerned, I would like to know whether he is good enough to withdraw those words. Otherwise, Sir, I would request you to expunge those words.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let them withdraw their remarks.

SHRI RANGA: Have you not heard what he said ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did. That is why I warned him. I will go through the proceedings. If there is anything unparliamentary, I will pass orders for expunction.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINEH SINGH): The hon. Member's question was whether we were taking steps to dissuade America from supplying arms to Pakistan. We have been making all these efforts so that Americans consider this matter and see the reasonableness not to give arms to Pakistan.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : शोर मच रहा है। जवाब सुनाई नहीं दिया। जवाब तो सुनाई देना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To all those members who are indulging in threats and counter-threats, I would appeal not to disturb the proceedings of the House. Let there not be cross-talks so that the others can follow the proceedings.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: If the hon. Member had heard the reply given by my colleague, he would fiind that no further reply is necessary. I only reaffirm to say that we are making every possible effort to bring it to the notice of the U. S. Government the undesirability of giving arms to Pakistan.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka). Every now and then Government gives an assurance that they are taking all possible steps to see that it does not happen, but it happens. Therefore, it raises the very fundamental question of our foreign policy as well as security. You know very well that the main purpose of our foreign policy ought to be that the security of India is

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

maintained. But I find that Government has not been looking after that for quite some time. I will give you one example. Only a little while before the end of the last Session, I brought to the notice of the Speaker, the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister by way of a call-attention notice, short notice question and also by writing a letter that the Russians, while giving the demonstration of Helicopter M-8, refused to fly beyond Tejpur saying that NEFA was in Chinese territory. I have also pointed out that in their pubished map also NEFA is shown as a Chinese territory...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must be relevant.

SHRI R.K. AMIN: I will show the relevance. Russia calls itself a friendly nation but acts in an unfriendly manner. We have a dual threat from China and Pakistan. The only hope was the USA, but now the USA has also started giving arms aid to Pakistan. Will the Government, therefore, take steps to arrive at some agreement with our neighbour countries like Japan and Australia so that, in the event of a war with Pakistan or China, at least those people will come to our rescue? Secondly, will it ensure in our foreign policy without bothering about non-alignment and things like that, in the event of a war with China or Pakistan, the attitude of Russia and the USA should be categorical and definite?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The question refers to supply of arms to Pakistan by the USA and not by the Soviet Union. If I may say so respectfully, probably the hon. Member got mixed up with the country that we were discussing just now. Here, we are concerned with the possible arms supply by the United States, and I shall be very happy if the hon. Member will use his influence also to prevent the USA from giving arms aid to Pakistan.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH (Junagarh): Why does he make this insinuation ? Is he not the External Affairs Minister of this country?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Why does he not resign? What is he for?

SHRI RANGA: He should be ashamed of saying that.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): It is most unfortunate that there is an overwhelming public opinion in the USA that the US Government should give arms aid to Pakistan. That is primarily because Pakistan has carried out a very deft and successful propaganda besmirching the image of our country *vis-a-vis* the Kashmir problem. Actually, they have driven home to the people of the USA that we have gone back upon the pledged word for holding a plebiscite in Kashmir because we are scared that in case a free, fair and impartial poll is held, the people of Kashmir might not opt in our favour. In my recent visit to the USA, I found that the people there also think that the military government of Pakistan has to undo this undemocratically foisted Indian rule on Kashmir because we might run through entire Pakistan and devour Pakistan. This public opinion has a very close nexus with the Government policies of giving arms to Pakistan. Unless we put an end to this, and unless we change the public opinion there, this menace of arms aid to Pakistan will not finish. The American mind is quite oblivious of the catholicity of the outlook of the Indian mind and the tolerance of India and they still feel that we are not reconciled to the emergence of Pakistan and, therefore, we may devour the entire Pakistan. May I know whether Government consider that this public opinion which is against us has got to be changed in the interests of stifling and preventing the USA from giving aid to Pakistan...

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: First change the Foreign Minister; then only it will be changed.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: If so, what steps are being taken in that regard?

The members of the Indian community there also complained to me that our existing diplomacy there was not proving an adequate match to the Pakistan diplomacy. It is not because they follow the Scotch whisky diplomacy and we follow the *nimboopani* diplomacy. I have no intention to advise on diplomacy. My question is this, namely whether Government have, of late, made

[Shri N.K.P. Salve]

any assessment of the performance of the Ambassador and whether the hon. Minister during his recent visit had satisfied himself that the Ambassador was performing his task *vis-a-vis* Pakistan diplomacy so as to safeguard Indian interests?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Of course, we must take into account the public opinion in any country with which we are dealing and must attempt to place our case before the public and try to convince them of our point of view, and this has been our effort in the USA and this effort has been made by a large number of people who have been there, who have had opportunities of going round and talking to people in different forums, and also through the publications that we have brought out and the general information work that is being done by the mission.

During my own visit, I took the opportunity to go to different parts of the USA to have an opportunity to speak to the people as such.

The second part of the hon. Member's question relates to our Ambassador in Washington. That was most unfortunate. Our Ambassadors are representing the country as a whole, and if there is any complaint that the hon. Member has about them, he should bring them to my notice or to the notice of the Prime Minister. But to make a reference in the House in this manner and say that an ambassador is not functioning properly only weakens him in his functioning. I would beg of the hon. Member to consider whether it is desirable for him to weaken Indian representatives abroad and whether it adds to their functioning. I would, therefore, categorically reject the remark that has been made by the hon. Member that our Ambassador is not functioning effectively.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन्होंने अमरीका सरकार को बता दिया है कि अगर वह पाकिस्तान को हथियार देगी, तो उस से शान्ति भंग होगी। रूस, अमरीका और जो दूसरे देश पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे रहे हैं, सरकार कई साल से उन्हें यह बात बता रही है, लेकिन उसके बाद रूस पाकिस्तान को ज्यादा हथियार दे रहा है और अमरीका अब सीधे हथियार नहीं देना होगा; अब वह टेढ़े तरीके से हथियार दे रहा है। सवाल यह है कि अब सरकार आगे क्या कर रही है। क्या वह उन सरकारों को प्रोटेस्ट करेगी या इतना ही कह कर मामले को खत्म कर देगी ?

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि अमरीका में यहाँ की स्थिति के बारे में सूचना का अभाव है और वहाँ पब्लिक ओपीनियन को मोबिलाइज़ करना चाहिए । चाहे रूस हो या अमरीका, वे इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि यहां क्या पोजीशन है । वे जान-बूझ कर, अपने इन्ट्रेस्ट में, पाकिस्तान को हथियार देना चाहते हैं । तो फिर ग़लती कहां है ? हमारी सरकार की विदेशी नीति फ़ेल हो गई है, मामलों के हैंडलिंग का उसका तरीका ठीक नहीं है इस लिए पाकिस्तान को अलग अलग इन्ट्रेस्ट्स से हथियार मिल रहे हैं। उसको अमरीका और रूस से भी हथियार मिल रहे हैं और उन दोनों का जो दुश्मन चीन है, उससे भी हथियार मिल रहे हैं। हमारा दोस्त कौन है ? इस सरकार का कोई दोस्त नहीं है। हमारी बेसिक ग़लती यह है कि इस सरकार का कोई भी दोस्त नहीं है, इस की फ़ारेन पालिसी ठीक नहीं है। रूस अपनी नेवी के लिए पाकिस्तान में बेसिज बना रहा है और इसी तरह अमरीका पाकिस्तान को नाटो, इटली और वेस्ट जर्मनी वगैरह के ज़रिये सौ टैंक दे रहा है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 1965 से आज तक पाकिस्तान के पास किन किन देशों से, सीधे तरीके से या टेढ़े तरीके से, कितने कितने हथियार आये हैं ? 1965 में पाकिस्तान के पास आर्म्ज़ की जो ताकत थी, अब वह उससे ज्यादा है या कम ? क्या भारत सरकार ने 1965 के बाद यू० एस० ए० से हथियार लेने की प्रार्थना की है; अगर हां, तो इस बारे में अमरीका ने क्या जवाब दिया है ? क्या सरकार चीन का मुकाबला करने के लिए यू० एस० ए० से हथियार लेना चाहती है ?

अभी मंत्री महोदय अमरीका गये थे और अमरीका के सेक्रेटरी आफ़ स्टेट, श्री राजर्ज़, यहां आये थे । क्या मंत्री महोदय ने निक्सन साहब या श्री राजर्ज से इस सम्बन्ध में बात की थी; अगर हां, तो इस बारे में उन का क्या उत्तर था और क्या उन्होंने इस बारे में कोई विश्वास दिलाया था ? क्या अमरीका की नीति इस देश के बारे में, और विशेषत: काश्मीर के बारे में, बदली है या नहीं; अगर बदली है, तो उसमें क्या परिवर्तन हुआ है ? जब निक्सन साहब यहां आयेंगे, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय उन के साथ इस सम्बन्ध में बात करेंगे और अगर वह पाकिस्तान को हथियार न देने की बात नहीं मानते हैं, तो क्या उन्हें यह कहा जायेगा कि वह इस देश के प्रति एक अनफ्रेंडली एक्ट होगा और हिन्दुस्तान इस को अच्छा नहीं समझेगा ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल पूछने से पहले जो भाषण दिया है, मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप उस के बारे में थोड़ा सा विचार करें । माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि यह अमरीका और रूस के हित में होगा कि वे पाकिस्तान को हथियार दें। आप खुद इन पर ग़ौर कर सकते हैं कि अगर कोई देश यह महसूस करता है कि कोई काम उसके हित में है तो क्या वह उस काम को करेगा या मेरे कहने से अपने हित को छोड़ देगा । यह कहना कि हमारी पालिसी फ़ेल हो गई है, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान को आर्म्ज़ देना अमरीका के हित में है, इसका क्या मतलब है, माननीय सदस्य खुद ही समझ सकते हैं ।

हम अमरीका और दूसरे देशों से यह बात कहने की कोशिश करते हैं कि अगर वे पाकिस्तान को हथियार देंगे, तो वह उन के हित में नहीं होगा, हमारे हित में नहीं होगा और दुनिया के इस हिस्से के हित में नहीं होगा । अगर माननीय सदस्य खुद यह मानते हैं कि यह अमरीका के हित में होगा, तो अमरीका वाले भी शायद समझते होंगे । पहले तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को समझाऊं कि पाकिस्तान को हथियार देना अमरीका के हित में नहीं है और फिर अमरीका को यह बात समझाऊं । मैं इस की कोशिश करूंगा ।

जहां तक कि माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल किया कि 1965 में इधर कितना हथियार पाकिस्तान को मिला मैं समझता हूं कि उस की पूरी लिस्ट तो देना शायद मुनासिब नहीं हो मेरे लिए क्योंकि उन को पता है कि यह खबरें हम को अलग-अलग तरीके से आती हैं लेकिन आम तौर से जो हम ने एक तखमीना लगाया है कि कितना उन को चारों तरफ से मिला होगा जो कि अखबार के जरिए या और जो उस के जरिए हैं उस के जरिए मालूम हुआ है, उस का तखमीना 700 मिलियन डालर का आता है । जहां तक कि उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या इस का असर है तो रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कई मर्त्तबे इस को बताया है, इस सदन में भी बताया है कि हम अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए निरन्तर प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और हम अपने देश की हिफाजत के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं । यह नहीं है कि सिर्फ पाकिस्तान तैयारी कर रहा है और हम हाथ पर हाथ रखे बैठे हैं । हमारा देश भी तैयारी कर रहा है और हम अपने देश की हिफाजत के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यही मैं ने कहा था कि यह लिखते नहीं हैं इन को याद नहीं रहेगा । मैंने पूछा था कि 1965 के बाद क्या सरकार ने यू० एस० ए० से प्रार्थना की है आर्म्स सप्लाई करने के लिए या क्या अब करेंगे और निक्सन से या राजर्ज से क्या आप ने बात की उस का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या बातें हुई हैं आप जानते हैं कि यह बताया नहीं जाता कि क्या विवरण है उन बातों का जो इस तरह से होती हैं । हम खुद आर्म्स अमरीका से खरीदना

[श्री दिनेश सिंह]

चाहते हैं। अभी हम ने कोई उन से ऐसी इच्छा जाहिर नहीं की है।

श्री मीठा लाल मीना (सवाई माधोपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मामला बड़ा गंभीर है। पाकिस्तान के पास टैंकों के तीन डिवीजन हैं। राजस्थान की सीमा पर एक डिवीजन सेना उन्होंने तैनात कर दी है और उस की वेशभूषा बिल्कुल रेगिस्तानी रंग की बनाई है। वह शायद सरकार को मालूम भी हो।

दूसरे, इस समय परिस्थिति यह है कि पाकिस्तान को चाइना हथियार दे रहा है, रूस हथियार दे रहा है और अमेरिका भी दे रहा है तो सरकार को इस बात को सोचना पड़ेगा कि उस की विदेश नीति गलत है और अगर गलत नहीं है तो सरकार के पास इस का क्या स्पष्टीकरण है ?

तीसरे, अमेरिका जो हथियार दे रहा है उस के बारे में इन के अमेरिका स्थित राजदूत ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी है ? वह किस-किस प्रकार के हथियार दे रहा है ?

चौथे, श्री निक्सन जी अभी-अभी पधारने वाले हैं उन से क्या आप बातें करेंगे ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी हां, जरूर बात करेंगे। कितना हथियार मिला है इस के बारे में मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं। पहला सवाल जो माननीय सदस्य का था कि चीन भी दे रहा है रूस भी दे रहा है और अमेरिका भी दे रहा है उस की वजह से विदेश नीति हमारी असफल रही है, इस के बारे में तो बहुत बहस इस सदन में हो चुकी है लेकिन हम को खुशी यह है कि यहां पर चाहे बातचीत में जिस तरह माननीय सदस्य रखना चाहें, देश को नहीं समझा पायेंगे।

12.24 hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE REPORTED STATEMENT OF SHRI E.M.S. NAMBOODIRIPAD AND SHRI A.K. GOPALAN

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Government have seen press reports regarding a joint statement issued in Trivandrum on 7th July, 1969 by Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad and Shri A.K. Gopalan. Government have also subsequently seen a copy of the statement laid on the Table of the House on July 23, 1969, by Shri A. K. Gopalan, a member of this House.

There are some textual differences between the brief press reports of the statement and the text of it as laid on the Table of the House by Shri Gopalan. However, between the two versions of the statement, there does not appear to be any difference of real significance as regards the basic theme of utilising the parliamentary institutions for fulfilling what Shri Namboodiripad and Shri Gopalan have stated as "the indispensable task of smashing the bourgeois state".

As the statement reported in the press raised serious issues, the Home Minister has requested Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad to come over to Delhi so that the matter may be discussed with him. There is no doubt that the statement of Shri Namboodiripad and Shri Gopalan is against the basic principles of the Constitution of India and that it puts forward a theory which is the very negation of parliamentary democracy.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): We have asked for a debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It could be taken up separately.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : On a point of order. Yesterday some discussion took place on this subject and it was not clear what procedure would be followed. I thought that as a Member of the House was involved in the whole discussion, the Order Paper would contain a reference to a statement or personal explanation to be made by Mr. Gopalan also. The Order Paper contains nothing and it does not refer to what has happened yesterday. I am not referring to the substance or the politics of it. What happened to Mr. Gopalan may happen to any other Member of any other group in this House. Therefore, we want your guidance

in the matter. When in a call attention motion the name of a Member is referred to and the Minister makes some statement, why is the Member wholly left out? He has no chance to defend himself or talk about it. Yesterday when the matter was referred to, I thought you would give a chance to the concerned Member either to offer a personal explanation or to take up the subject for discussion if he demands or if other Members demand. I request you to consider this point because the Order Paper contains nothing about what happened.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have followed what you have said. The statement had been circulated to all Members and I presume everyone has got a copy. Yesterday when the Defence Minister intervened he also made the point. If a Member is reported to have made a statement and if his name is involved, he will be allowed to come forward with a personal explanation. That is his contention. In my ruling by implication I have upheld this position.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan): I want to point out something pertaining to the original statement laid on the Table of the House. I quote from it:

> "...any political party which functions only within the framwork of the present Constitution cannot take the struggle against the bourgeois landlord alliance to victory and establish a state of the toiling masses; we believe that the struggle to totally change (in Malayalam: *alakum pidiyum mattuka*) this Constitution is an inseparable part of the struggle for real democracy and socialism."...(*Interruptions.*)

My hon. friends should have known the dictionary meaning of amending the Constitution and totally changing it. Shri Gopalan and Namboodiripad adorn very responsible positions in our democracy and have taken the oath of allegiance to the Constitution:

> "I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will uphold the the sovereignty and integrity of India."

They have the privilege to move 'any amendment in this House for the betterment of the people or according to the ideology of their own party.

So, none of my friends here have taken any step in this matter, nor the other friends have taken any steps to correct the position. They have gone beyond their oath of allegiance that they have taken here. They had the courage to make this kind of statement till this day, till we called the attention of the Government to this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: I am not going beyond the purview of what I have put down as my Calling Attention Notice. So, it is crystal clear. Till now also they have not challenged it. That is the first thing.

The second thing is this. So far as the press is concerned, if there is a little misinterpretation or a different view was expressed, that might have been scrapped and they might have taken action against the press, whoever it may be, including action against any press which may be their own There was a long lapse of time at their disposal, to their advantage, to sue those people who attempted to tamper with this and play mischief with the sovereignty of this country. If they have got the allegiance to the Constitution, if they had taken the pledge to work within the ambit of the Coustitution, with respect towards the Constitution, they could have sued the press people; but they have not done it. They have not contradicted it. So, it is crystal clear. Even today, on the floor of the House, they come and say that "we are going to break the Constitution, wreck the Constitution and change the Constitution." That is a glaring disrespect to the Constitution, and nothing else,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: I am coming to the question. Ever since 1962 till this day, there have been innumerable incidents of looting, arson, damage to life and property and so many other things. My friend has referred ro his statement in the Rajya Sabha also.

[Shri N. Shivappa]

I want to know whether there is no constitutional provision to ban a party like this or to take action against this. I want to suggest one thing. They are bringing ordinances. They brought an ordinance just to punish those who travel without tickets in the railways, Every time, they are bringing a number of ordinances in respect of hundreds of things. I want to ask, why not bring an ordinance, if they have got the courage, to punish the people who do not have allegiance to the Constitution really.

That is the first point. The second thing is this. So far as Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad is concerned, I want to know whether the Government is incompetent to call that so—called gentleman for a discussion even after such a long time and what is the action taken by the Government ? (*Interruption*).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. So far as Shri Namboodiripad is concerned, he is the Chief Minister of a State. It is for the Home Minister to deal with that matter. You come to the question.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: It is not merely a question of an individual, a Chief Minister of a State. It is a question of the Constitution, and according to the statement of the Minister, he has invited Shri Namboodiripad to come to Delhi for a discussion on the subject—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given information to the House. Do not exceed the limit. He has given information that the Home Minister would like to discuss this matter with the Chief Minister of Kerala.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: At least now, the Home Minister has invited this particular Chief Minister to have a discussion in Delhi and to take action in this matter and in case the Chief Minister Shri Namboodiripad is not willing to come at the invitation of the Central Government, what is the reaction of the Home Minister now ? I want to know.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is not our policy to deal with political opponents by banning their association, and it is not our intention to ban a political party which is opposed to us. It is not our purpose. There are other legal and constitutional ways available to the Government of India to deal with such matters.

As far as the question of Shri Namboodiripad is concerned, I have already made a statement that the Home Minister has requested him, has written a letter to him, requesting him to come to Delhi and discuss this matter, and we shall then see what action is to be taken. Shri Namboodiripad has so far not told us that he is not coming to discuss this matter with us.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): What about the lawlessness and violence preached by political parties ? Does the Government not propose to look into that ?

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले (चांदनी चौक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 8 जुलाई को श्री नम्बूदरीपाद और श्री गोपालन ने जो संयुक्त वक्तव्य दिया था, जिसमें संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकारों का लक्ष्य जनता में असंतोष फैलाना है, ऐसा सिद्ध किया गया था, उसके विपरीत जब कल यहां पर यह सवाल उठाया जाना था, तो श्री गोपालन साहब ने एक वक्तव्य दिया। उस वक्तव्य में श्री गोपालन ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा है कि उन्होंने लेनिन के विचारों के अनुसार लोकतान्त्रिक अथवा पार्लियामेन्ट्री पद्धति अपनाई है। लेनिन का कहना है कि पूंजीपतियों के विधान और व्यवस्था को कभी नहीं तोड़ा जा सकता है। हां, इसे समाप्त करने के लिये इनके अन्दर घुसकर इनको खत्म करने के लिये श्रमजीवी जनता को भड़काने या उसके आन्दोलन को बल देने के लिये पार्लियामेन्ट्री पद्धति स्वीकार कर लेनी चाहिये। इससे साफ़ जाहिर है श्री गोपालन का विश्वास भारत के संविधान में नहीं है और वह इसके अन्दर रहकर, इसको समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा व्यक्ति क्या लोकसभा का सदस्य रह सकता है, जबकि अभी मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया कि उनके पहले

वक्तव्य और कल वाले वक्तव्य में कोई ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं है, सिर्फ शब्दों का हेरफेर है।

आप यहां पर कानून बनाते हैं। पिछले दिनों आपने भारत से अलगाव की भावना पैदा करनेवाले लोगों के खिलाफ़ प्रस्ताव पास किया था, उसके बावजूद भी आज काश्मीर में प्ले-बिसाइट फ्रन्ट चुनाव लड़ रहा है और हमारी सरकार कुछ न कर सकी है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के लोग जो भारत के संविधान के प्रति आस्थावान नहीं है उनको इस लोकसभा में बैठने का अधिकार है या नहीं है? अगर अधिकार नहीं है तो इनके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं कि यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है और इस पर हमें बहुत जम्भीरता से सोच विचार करना पड़ेगा और निर्णय करना पड़ेगा। इसलिये जब हमारी बात केरल के मुख्य मंत्री से होगी, उस समय हम इस बात को उनके सामने उठायेंगे और उसके बाद इस बात का निर्णय करेंगे कि हमें इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाही करनी है।

जहां तक श्री गोपालन के लोक सभा में बैठने का सवाल है, यह विषय हमारे सदन के कानून के द्वारा निर्धारित होता है तथा रिप्रे-जेन्टेशन आफ़ पियुपिल्ज एक्ट में साफ लिखा हुआ है कि कौन व्यक्ति मेम्बर हो सकता है और कौन व्यक्ति किस आधार पर डिस्क्वालि-फिकेशन इन्कर करता है . . .(**व्यवधान**) . . . उसी के अनुसार काम होता है, हम इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi). Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I am thankful to Shri A. K. Gopalan and Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad for having restated the well known ideology and methodology of the Communist Party. There is nothing new. But, as they say, public memory is proverbially short, people forget, and they have done a service to the House and to the country by placing before the House what they believe, what their ideology is and what their methodology is. I do hope all nationalist and democratic Members of this House as also the people of this country will mind what they have said and know what their true colour is. So far as the Communist Party is concerned...(*Interruptions*) I am also thankful to the hon. Minister for he has clearly said that the press report of Shri Gopalan's statement and the actual statement do not differ in substance, only a word may be changed here or there. No press could have published his statement of eleven pages in full. It is but natural. I am happy that our press is very responsible and it has published what he has said. Therefore, Sir, the *halla-gulla* that was made here yesterday that the press has misreported them was wrong.

The press had reported him very correctly and this has been borne out by the hon. Members also. So far as this statement is concerned, it is before the House and I need not quote it. But I want to ask three or four specific questions. We are a democracy. We have a democratic Constitution. The Constitution has given us some fundamental rights. They apply to me as they apply to Shri Gopalan and others. Those rights are there only so long as the Constitution is there. The civil liberties will remain if the Constitution remains. Then we will have those rights. If anyone says that he wants to destroy the Constitution what he means is that he wants to destroy those rights flowing from the Constitution. So, may I ask this question; can anyone be allowed to have those rights to destroy them? No country can allow that. Therefore, I do not agree with the hon. Minister when he says that our Constitution does not permit the banning of any party. Our Constitution does not permit the banning of any party which wants to work within the framework of the Constitution, which wants to uphold the Constitution. Those people who do not want to uphold the Constitution, those who want to destroy the Constitution whether individuals or parties, they have no right to demand the civil liberties and rights granted by the Constitution. Therefore, my first question is this. Will the Government seriously consider the outlawing of all those parties and individuals who do not have any faith in this Constitution, who

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

want to subvert democracy, who have extra-territorial loyalties, to whatever parties they may belong ? If the present law does not give them that power, since they are bringing in Ordinances for other things, why can't they promulgate an Ordinance or get a law passed to give effect to this suggestion ? I would like to have a clear assurance that nobody, however exalted he may be, however big or small he may be, whatever party it may be, will be allowed to subvert the Constitution, destroy the basic liberties, basic fundamental values for which we stand and for which this whole House is pledged to fight.

AN HON. MEMBER: You can do that when Shri Sanjiva Reddy becomes President.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the government take steps to educate public opinion in the country about the role, ideology and methodology of the Communist Party ? It is very strange that the common people are being misled. They call themselves the toilers' party. Actually, they are the party of Russia and China. They want to enslave the people.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Sir, I protest against that. He cannot make any insinuation against the party that we are not toilers. He must withdraw that...(*Interruptions*) Otherwise, I am not going to allow him to proceed. Let him withdraw those words...(*Interruptions*) Otherwise, I can retort that he is a member of a party of the Americans...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him be allowed to ask his question.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I have been keeping quiet even though he was abusing a party. But when inside Parliament he says that a political party is the agent of some other government, I am not going to tolerate it...(*Interruptions*) He has no right to say that...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: (Calcutta North East): You are the repository of the rights and privileges of the members...(*Interruptions*) We cannot swallow a statement like that. Why did you not stop him ? ...(*Interruptions*) Is it not your duty as Speaker to protect the rights of Members ? ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South): He has to withdraw those words ...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order; all of you please resume your seats.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli). You can expunge it if he does not withdraw it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The Communist Party of India is a party of international Communism and as such the Indian party is a party with extra-territorial loyalty.....(*Interruption*) It is a party which has extra-territorial orders.....(*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record unless you resume your seat.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: **

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE: **

MR. DEPUY-SPEAKER: I have already ruled, when there was an allegation that some people here are agents of America or that it is an American party or an American lobby that such statements should be avoided. We must take it that on the floor of the House every Member belongs to India, whatever may be their ideologies. This is not fair.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I have not referred to any Member of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even if you refer to a party, once I have ruled that it should not be referred to like that, that rule applies to all the parties. So, to maintain decorum and dignity of this House I would appeal to you to avoid that expression. Whether it is a party or an individual, it makes no difference because parties and individuas are identified more or less.

**Not recorded

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Let him withdraw that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has understood it.....*Interruption.* Let us all combine and co-operation, whatever our political ideologies may be.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam): Let him withdraw it..... (*Interruption*). We can face these people..... (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. You cannot dictate like this.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Having said that he should avoid it, he does not avoid it. Therefore you ask him to withdraw it.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I appeal, particularly to this side of the House, let us observe a certain decorum. There may be sharp ideological differences and everybody will get an opportunity to state them, but on the floor of the House if I permit one Member to question the allegiance of the Member or of his party to this country, there is no end to it. Therefore I will permit everything but not this part of it.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Therefore we are asking him to withdraw that.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Communism is an international movement and the Communist parties all over the world owe allegiance to that movement. In that context I said that the Communist Party of India has extra-territorial loyalty, whether it may be towards Moscow or towards Peking.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: He is repeating it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I repeat it.....(*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. On one point I am very firm. No Member should allege that because he belongs to a particular ideology or because that ideology is dominant in other countries, that party or that individual is not an Indian and belongs to that.....(*Interruption*). That is not permissible.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I have made a statement of fact. Read the statement. They have made referrence to Leninism and they say it already. I say that Communism is an international movement. It is not a statement of fact? I say that the Communist parties of India owe allegiance to that movement. Is it not a statement of fact? I say, therefore, that these parties so far as their ideologies are concerned and so far as their methodologies are concerned, draw inspiration from Moscow or Peking. Is it not a statement of fact..... (*Interruption*)?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have disallowed once or twice when they said that the Swatantra Party.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: May I know what is unparliamentary and what is not a statement of fact in this? It is a statement of fact and it is not unparliamentary.....(*Interruption*). I refer to a statement of fact. We are discussing this statement. This statement refers to Lenin and Russia. Then, how can I not refer to that? What can I do when this statement refers to them? I am asking questions regarding this statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can refer to Lenin, Marx and their ideology but if I permit it, that party will get..... (*Interruption*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I respect you. You are a judge here and I beseech you to give your verdict.....(*Interruption*).

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : हिटलर की सन्तानों की यह पार्टी है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता: आप रूस और चीन से इन्सपिरेशन लेते हैं या नहीं, बताइये । पैसा भी लेते हैं या नहीं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us lay down some rule here.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI S.A. DANGE: He does not know the distinction between ideology and territory. He is confusing between the two..... (*Interruption*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Can the House be held to ransom by their people? I would appeal to the whole House and to the ruling party whether they will tolerate this. This is pure and simple hooliganism and this House should not tolerate this.

My second question is...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Please give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am giving my ruling. (*Interruptions*) I am going to say, once and for all, if your Members do not behave, I will stop it here and close the question. It is in the interest of all concerned that we must lay down some procedure. There is a sharp ideological cleavage. I admit. That is permissible. But because of a sharp ideological conflict if any Member of the House were to insinuate, whether on this side or on that side, about their allegience or loyalty...(*Interruptions*) Please sit down. Otherwise, I will close it and I will not permit further questions. I again warn you. If there is any interruption now, I will stop it and this question will be closed.

SHRI RANGA: How can you close it ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) Sir...

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: (Quilon): Is he a super man ? Who is he ? Is he senior to Prof. Ranga ? He is a *chela* of the capitalists...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order. We must lay down some procedure here. When there is an ideological conflict, I repeat, if you permit any insinuation suggesting or questioning the loyalty of the party or an individual, it has no end to it. To carry the House and keep the dignity of the House, I will not permit it. Ideological references, certainly, are permissible. To that extent, it is all right. But territorial references to their allegience must be avoided.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: A distinction should be made between the hon. Members of the House and political parties outside.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Sir, I fully respect your ruling. What I said and I repeat, communism is an international movement; it is an international ideology. The Communist Party of India also stands on that ideology. It has been made very clear in this statement also. Therefore, this party also draws inspiration from there. That way, their ideological loyalty is outside. This much only I have said. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: An ideology has nothing to do with the territorial reference that he has made.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No territorial reference is made. Only ideological allegience is referred to.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: According to that ideology and, according to that methodology, this Parliament is a bourgeois institution, that this Parliament cannot deliver the goods and that they must establish people's democracy by destroying this Parliament...(*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, Shame !

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: When this is the ideology and when they say that they stand by this ideology—it is very clearly stated in this statement—I want to know from the Government whether they will use the mass media at their disposal for educating the people of this country about the real ideology of this party so that people may not be misled and Parliamentary democracy that we have adopted will be safe.

My third question is this. Mr. Namboodiripad is the Chief Minister of a State... (*Interruptions*).

13 hours

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, Order.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): May I rise on a point of order ? It is 1 O'Clock now. He can resume his question after lunch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. We shall finish this.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Mr. Namboodiripad has been invited for talks, but he has refused to come. He is the Chief Minister of a State. We can see the way the State Government is working – they withdrew the cases against the Naxalites, who had attacked the police station and also the police officers and according to them, they cannot be called criminals. Therefore, may I know whether, in order to safeguard the Constitution, the Kerala Government will be dismissed summarily and President's rule declared there ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already said that such political matters and ideologies cannot be met or cannot be combated by banning this party or that party; they have to be combated on the political field and in the nation itself by educating the minds of the people. Thefore, the question of banning the party does not arise at present.

As far as the question of educating the minds of the people is concerned, when such matters are raised in this House, they, more than anything else, effectively show what is correct in our national attitude, what is correct in our national policy, what is incorrect, what is healthy and what is unhealthy. Therefore, for the Government to take upon itself the task of educating the minds of the people about the ideology of a particular political party which happens to be in the Opposition does not seem to me to be the correct procedure.

As far as the question of Mr. Namboodiripad's coming to Delhi is concerned, he has not yet communicated to us that he is unable to come for a discussion. We expect that he will come and discuss this matter with us as soon as it is convenient for him. He has been ill and we expect that, as soon as he recovers from his illness, he will be able to come and discuss the matter with us.

श्री हरबंसलाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैम्बर पार्लियामैंट भारतीय संविधान के प्रति निष्ठा की शपथ लेता है। हर व्यक्ति पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य चुने जाने पर यह ओथ या एफरमेशन लेता है:

"I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India....."

अब केरल के मुख्य मंत्री श्री नम्बूदिरी पाद और श्री ए० के० गोपालन संसद सदस्य के वक्तव्य से जाहिर हो गया है कि उन का कांस्टीटूयूशन में फेथ नहीं है। केरल के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी इसी प्रकार की एलिजैंस की शपथ ली थी। अब हकीकत यह है कि वह लोग इस पार्लियामैंट को बुर्जुआ पार्लियामैंट कहते हैं जोकि इस पार्लियामैंट का अपमान और ब्रीच आफ प्रीविलैज है। दरअसल वह जनता की सेवा करने की बजाय जनता में एक असन्तोष की भावना पैदा करना चाहते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति में वह उन के खिलाफ़ क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं और क्या इस प्रकार की वहां की सरकार को वह डिस्मिस करेंगे क्योंकि वह कांस्टीटूयूशन के प्रति वफादार नहीं है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जैसा मैं पहले कह चुका हूं इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि श्री नम्बूदिरीपाद और श्री गोपालन का स्टेटमेंट संविधान के बेसिक सिद्धान्तों के विपरीत है और वह एक ऐसी थियोरी को सामने रखता है जोकि पार्लियामैंटरी डेमोक्रेसी के एकदम विपरीत जाती है। सवाल अब वह देखने का है कि जो उन्होंने कहा है उसे वह कार्य रूप में परिणित करते हैं या नहीं और इस का पता हम तभी लगा सकते हैं जब हमारी उन के साथ बातचीत हो जाय। उन से हमारी बातचीत हो जाने के बाद ही हम किसी नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि उस के बारे में हमें क्या करना चाहिए। अभी केवल उनका एक स्टेटमैंट पढ़ कर इस तरह का नतीजा निकाल लेना कि वह ऐसा करना चाहते हैं और वह उसे वाकई करेंगे ठीक नहीं होगा और न ऐसा करना जिम्मेदारी की बात हो सकती है।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): I charge this Government for handling the growing communist threat to democracy and Constitution with kidgloves—it is a same that instead of possessing hind-sight and political

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

courage to meet the growing communist threat to our democracy, Constitution and national integrity, as the Minister himself, by this statement, has agreed, some of the leading members of this Government have been playing *foostie* with these subversive elements of society. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Minister says that it is not proper to ban the party, that it is not the right time to dismiss the Government. He says that, that is not their idea because he and some of the leading members of his Party have truck with them. I base my question on some of the answers he has given just now, where he has very conveniently tried to evade the issue. When the question was raised whether Shri A. K. Gopalan and Shri Namboodiripad ceased to be Members of the Parliament and the Assembly respectively or not, he tried to make a very clever reply that the qualifications had been mentioned in the Constitution...

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : In the Representation of the People Act.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: .. or in the Representation of the People Act. May I know whether it is not a fact that a person before seeking election has to take an oath before an officer ? Is it not a fact that after getting elected, he has to take another oath ? Is it also not a fact that after the person has been appointed Minister, he has to take another oath of office? These three oaths had to be taken in this connection. From the Minister's own statement we find that he has stated :

> "There is no doubt that the statement of Shri Namboodiripad and Shri Gopalan is against the basic principles of the Constitution of India and that it put forward a theory which is the very negation of parliamentary democracy."

Taking his own words, I would ask whether these statements are an abrogation and revocation of the oath taken by these two persons, the three oaths taken by Shri Namboodiripad and two oaths taken by Shri A. K. Gopalan and if these are revocation...

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod): I have taken five oaths in this Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting any point of order now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Shri M. R. Masani is tutoring the hon. Member.....

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I am not listening to people from China. I listen to my own Indian people and not to people from outside. I have got my brains and I listen to my own Indian people and not to outsiders; I shall not listen to them. If I have become a red rag to some of these Soviet stooges, I am happy.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is a stooge of America. He is Mr. Nixon's adopted boy.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What is this kind of missile ? He is a misguided missile from Russia.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether, as I was saying, these statements are a revocation and abrogation of the oaths taken by these two gentlemen.....

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is his opinion.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I am asking a question. Would you allow me to continue ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may directly address the Chair.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I am addressing you, and through you, I am asking the question of the hon. Minister. And I would ask you also the same thing, namely whether it is not a revocation and abrogation of the oaths taken, and if so, what action this impotent government is going to take. Are they going to advise the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to declare the seat of Shri A. K. Gopalan vacant and advise the Governor of Kerala to declare the seat of Shri Namboodiripad vacant ?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : How can impotent government take action ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This question should be referred to Mr Nixon.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The Representation of the People Act as well as the Constitution of India lay down the procedure in this respect. It is not as if Government lay down anything. If there is any violation of the oath by any Member of this House or of the State Legislature, this matter can be agitated not only by Government but by any citizen in any court of the country, and this can be taken up with the Chief Election Commissioner, and then a decision can be obtained from them. There is no question of Government being impotent about these matters.

SHRI S K. TAPURIAH : What is the legal advice? Is it an abrogation or not ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : So, the allegation is absolutely wrong. We are taking action whenever it has been found necessary and we shall take action whenever it is necessary to take such action.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

SHRI NAMBIAR : What about a discussion on this?

14.10 hours.

14.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(Notifications re : Industrial Disputes Act.) etc.)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (5) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :

(i) The Industrial Disputes (Central) Amendment Rules, 1969 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1283 (English version) and G. S. R. 1285 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1969.

(ii) The Industrial Disputes (Central) Second Amendment Rules, 1969 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1284 (English version) and G. S. R. 1286 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1969.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1316/69.]

(2) A copy of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Rules, 1969, published in notification No. S.O. 1675 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1969 (English version) and S. O. 1892 in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969 (Hindi version) under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—1317/69.]

Certified Accounts and Audit Report re: National Cooperative Development Corporation Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1318/69.]

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): On behalf of Shri Annasahib Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:

[Shri S. C. Jamir]

(i) G.S.R. 1276 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1969 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 914 dated the 10th June, 1966.

(ii) The Cold Storage (Second Amendment) Order, 1969 published in Notification No S.O. 2184 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1969. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—1319/69]

(2) A copy of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1969 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1123 (English version) in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1969 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1320/69.]

(3) A copy of the Report of the Coordinating Committee for intensifying researches for finding a colour for Vanaspati. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1321/69.]

(4) A copy of Government Resolution No. 1-67/65-Sugar dated the 12th May, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) regarding colourisation of vanaspati for preventing its use as an adulterant in ghee. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1322/69.]

Indian Telegraph Amendment Rules, etc.

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन): मैं प्रोफेसर शेर सिंह की ओर से भारतीय तारयंत्र अधिनियम, 1885 की धारा 7 की उपधारा (5) के अधीन निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :

(1) भारतीय तारयंत्र (सातवां संशोधन) नियम, 1969 जो दिनांक 17 मई, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1149 (अंग्रेजी संस्करण) और जी० एस० आर० 1150 (हिन्दी संस्करण) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(2) भारतीय तारयंत्र (आठवां संशोधन) नियम, 1969 (हिन्दी संस्करण) जो दिनांक 21 जून, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1416 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(3) भारतीय तारयंत्र (ग्यारहवां संशोधन) नियम, 1969 जो दिनांक 21 जून, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1417 (अंग्रेजी संस्करण) और जी० एस० आर० 1418 (हिन्दी संस्करण) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(4) भारतीय तारयंत्र (बारहवां संशोधन) नियम, 1969 जो दिनांक 30 मई, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर 1295 (अंग्रेजी संस्करण) और जी० एस० आर० 1296 (हिन्दी संस्करण) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1323/69]

Notification Re : Apprenticeship (First Amendment) Rules.

SHRI S. C. JAMIR : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Apprenticeship (First Amendment) Rules, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1144 in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969 under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1324/69.]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd July, 1969, agreed without any amendment to the West Bengal Legislative Council

(Abolition) Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th May, 1969".

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Eighty-Second Report

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan): I beg to present the Eighty-second Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report of the Estimate Committee on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development (Department of Agriculture)—Central Institute of Fisheries Eduction, Bombay.

13.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fourteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD *in the Chair.*]

CRIMINAL AND ELECTION LAWS AMENDMENT BILL—*contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now resume discussion of the Criminal and Election Laws amendment Bill. Shri Lobo Prabhu.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): मैं आपसे एक विनती करना चाहता हूं। अभी मुझे खबर मिली है कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी के मकान पर डालटनगंज-पटना गाड़ी चलाये जाने के बारे में विनती करने के लिए और धरना देने के लिए एक आदमी गया था और उसकी पिटाई करने का काम उनके सचिव के द्वारा और पुलिस के द्वारा किया गया है। इसलिए मैं आपसे विनती करता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय के कानों तक आप यह बात पहुंचायें और इसके बारे में उनसे खुलासा करवायें।

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as reported by Joint Committee, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th October, 1969." (11)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Sir, while the Government may feel very happy that they are passing many Bills and passing them very quickly, I would like to remind Members present that this is a House of the Legislature. The laws which it passes are more important than any other work, and unless there is concentration on the provisions of the Bill, there are going to be at least two consequences: first, the courts will have to strain at the meaning of many of the Bills passed here, and second, the litigant public will be faced with many avoidable difficulties. I would, therefore, request the House and you, Sir, to allow me to go through this Bill in detail as it should be so that it has both meaning and purpose, and that it achieves its purpose instead of being just a Bill which the Government has been able to roll across.

The purpose of this Bill is stated to be the removal of communal and regional tensions. Two questions arise: first, whether, the law can remove these tensions, whether the Government is justified in frustrating what the law has set out to do and what the Government itself wants these laws to do. These are very important questions, because I shall develop that every law the Government passes simply passes into limbo. It is of no use at all. My good friend Shri Ismail has already referred to the existing laws being ample, but they have not been used at all till very recently, and that same condition exists in respect of all the laws. Government thinks that as soon as it passes a law, it can continue to be inactive and continue to go on as before.

The Bill provides for amendment of three different pieces of legislation : first, the Indian Penal Code. The Indian Penal Code is sought to be amended in respect of section 153A in a very insignificant way. I use the word "insignificant" because it seems

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

to me very strange that so much noise should be made about the amendment when all that it does is it enhances the punishment for the offence if committed within a religious premises. It enhances the punishment from three years to five years. Very rarely, if at all, is a sentence of a year or more imposed, and this enhancement by itself is of not any practical importance. But this enhancement may have other consequences; it may create new tensions by the mere routine enforcement of the law against individuals you are going to add religious colour and make the people feel that you are punishing not an individual but you are punishing a religion, a lage number of people, because you are making it an offence of greater gravity because it is in a religious house.

The second change made is that in addition to the existing grounds, you add two more: birth and place of residence. Birth and place of residence could be covered by the general provision which already exists and which has been effective before in respect of these grounds.

If the intention of specifying this is to meet the resolution of the National Integration Council, I would like to point out that emphasis was more necessary on another ground which has been completely ignored and which was the subject of my amendment when the Bill came up previously and which is also the subject of my minute of dissent. They have excluded "class" as a ground for creating disunity, hatred and other things.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South): Very rightly,

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: My hon. friend may say "very rightly" because he believes in class war. I believe in warfare, not for the classes, but for the masses and for the whole country. There is nothing gained by class war. But apart from that, I would like to point out that class is certainly a ground in section 505 which also Government are amending. To create differences between communities and classes is an offence under section 505, and I see no reason why it should not be included among the grounds in section 153. Now, I would like to stress that this feature of class warfare is going to be accentuated...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Of course.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am glad that I have an admission, because after the nationalisation of banks and the other programmes announced by the Prime Minister, we are already ranging ourselves into two classes, the class of 'haves' in which they consider me to be, and the class of 'have-nots' in which they claim they are. Of course, they are not so have-nots, because they are getting their parliamentary salaries and other parliamentary advantages. Anyway, they say they represent the have-nots. When we have this class war staring at us from Government's own actions, are they not going to include class as a ground which creates tension? We are concerned here with removing tensions. We can have class warfare, but let us have it without tension. Let us have it in a way which is gentle, in a way which is reasonable and in a way which is legal and which is constitutional.

Class warfare has been accentuated by what happened this morning The communists have already declared a war on the Constitution which according to them favours the bourgeoisie landlordisms. In these circumstances, when we are faced with a class warfare, it is their duty even at this stage to include it as a ground. It is a cause of tension, and tension must be avoided in the interests of all. I am quite sure that however high-minded a person might be, no one has a desire to knock the heads of others and cause blood shed and thereby frustrate even his own aim of serving the people, because even if one breaks the head of a 'have', still that head is the head of somebody in the country.

The third addition that has been made in this section is rather a very slight one; it is a semantic one. They have added 'disharmony and ill-will' to 'enmity and hatred' which are already there. I do not know who advised Government on the difference between the two. But it seems to me to be only a very slight difference, and, therefore, I do not think that this section has been amended to any extent.

But as I said before, it is not the law that matters but it is the policies of Government, and particularly one policy of Government—which matter a great deal; that policy is that as soon as politics comes in and as soon as a party interferes, nothing is an offence in this country. As a matter of fact, we heard the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs declaring this morning that we must seek a political solution; when the whole country is threatened with class war, when the whole Constitution is being threatened, he says that there is no offence and let us have a political solution. A political solution is no answer to a criminal situation. You have to deal with a criminal situation in a penal way.

Now, let us see what the grounds are. Are not these grounds created by politics? Take first, the case of religion. Religion is an unnecessary ground. And this country—I am proud to belong to it—has been most hospitable to all religions. The Christians have been welcomed here for two hundred years, and Muslims have been here for 1200 years and so many other people have come and they have been treated hospitably. Religion became a ground of tension only when the British introduced politics in it, when it became the basis of communal representations. One would have expected that with Independence and with the coming into force of our Constitution, religion would disappear. But still there are some people who think that they could succeed in politics by making religion a ground of difference. I think they are being educated that it does not pay, and they are learning a political lesson.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): For instance, Shri Bal Raj Madhok.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: He is not here at the moment to defend himself, and I am not accusing him now. Let us not introduce politics in religion as far as we are concerned. Let us not favour those people who make religion a ground for difference and hatred. Religion should be treated absolutely as a personal matter, where the State and the law have no claims.

The next ground is birth or residence in a particular area. Here again, this is entirely a creation of Government arising out of a political solution. As we all know, the linguistic States arose from a political solution. Even today we find that place of birth or residence, as in the Shiva Sena riots, and language in the South Indian disturbances are being agitated again and are becoming causes for disturbances. Who has reopened the linguistic settlement of this country? Government have done it by the revision of linguistic States. They had no business to submit to the pressure of Maharashtra and reopen the Belgaum dispute. They had no business to open up the Telegana dispute. They should have told those people that they had settled this once and for all and they were not going to amend it or change it.

SHRI S.M, JOSHI (Poona): The dispute was recognised by the former Home Minister Shri G.B. Pant himself.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: I think he was the Home Secretary then.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I submit that for political reasons Government are creating these differences.

The next ground is language. Here again one could infer who is responsible. Who is making all this trouble about language except Government itself? Who is pressing Hindi? If they would only let up on Hindi, the whole country would adopt that language. It is because they are trying to press it on one part of the country or another that there is trouble. They are trying to press it by one means or another, through one way or another and through one source of employment or another. It is because of this that we have this linguistic problem.

The next ground is caste and community. Again, Government have made this an issue between the classes by supporting Shri Nath Pai's Bill. If that Bill is passed and fundamental rights of the minorities are exposed, the minorities, depressed classes and the Scheduled Castes would be ranged against others. Therefore, I would say again that it is this tendency for change in the Government which has been responsible for creating trouble.

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

The next change proposed is in respect of section 505. Here, I do not think that there is anything very important. But Government have added that alarming news will be a ground for an offence. They should have added also unfair presentation in papers as a ground for an offence under this section. Otherwise, I do not think that there is any considerable change in it.

The next change is in the Criminal Procedure Code. In addition to Government the district magistrate has been empowered to take action. This is a move in the right direction. But I would like Government not to frustrate it by interfering with the discretion of the district magistrate. There should be no politics in deciding the matter when an offence against law and order is committed. The district magistrate should have his discretion without any politicians and without Government telling him how to exercise that discretion.

Another change made in the Code of Criminal Procedure is in respect of making the offence cognisable and non-bailable. It is also a very good thing because at present the police keep quiet and see these offences being committed on all sides. Here again the government must not frustrate the police. I hope my hon. friends will not be angry when I refer to the Calcutta High Court judgment where the police were charged with being indifferent to the law and neglecting their duties. Under article 355 it is the duty of the Central Government to see that the police are allowed to function without any interference by the government.

The last change is in respect of the Representation of the People Act, which is a very good change. Most of the time people create tension at the time of the election. If they know that it is a disqualification they will avoid these tensions.

Clause 6 is in respect of printing and publication. Here there has been an objection that the Central Government should not have concurrent authority with the State Government. To those who have made this objection I would like to point out that the States may be parties to many of the agitations like irrigation water agitations, agitations of language, agitations possibly to redefine the State boundaries. In these circumstances it is necessary that the Centre should have independent authority. Since law and order is a common subject, the Centre will be failing in its duty to the people, who are more important than the State Government, if it does not maintain law and order.

On the balance I am happy that the government had become conscious of its responsibility to law and order. But this consciousness should not be confined only to this Bill. We are today witnessing in this country a complete break-down of law and order. Whatever the government may like to think of itself because of the legislations it has passed, it forgets that there are people in this country who are paying the price of the collapse of law and order. One cannot open even a single day's paper without reading of the failure of law and order in one State or another. In fact, I think the system is breaking down, because of what my friends over there are doing. It is break-down because of what the government is not doing. Government must see that its officers enforce the law. Because, when law and order break-down there is nothing left for the people. Everything becomes precarious without law and order ; all the benefits of government, all the benefits of even communism will be just dead sea fruit, so much waste. So, on all these grounds I welcome this Bill. I hope the government which enacts the law will enforce it and see that law and order returns to this country.

श्री झारखंडे राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, इस संशोधन विधेयक के प्रस्तुत करने की प्रेरणा कश्मीर के श्रीनगर में होने वाली नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कान्फरेंस से मिली है। उस कान्फरेंस में जो कौंसिल बनाई गई उस ने कुछ विषयों पर देश का, देश में काम करने वाली पार्टियों का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया। उस में मुख्यतया सम्प्रदायवाद के बारे में विशेष चर्चा की गई थी। यह बात सही है कि हमारा भारतवर्ष बहुभाषी, बहु-जातीय और बहु-धर्मी देश रहा है और आज भी है। यहां अनेकता की भावनाएं बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही हैं और आज भी वह विद्यमान है। राष्ट्रीय एकता हमारे देश का सर्वोपरि धर्म और कर्त्तव्य बन गया है। ऐसी अनेकता की बढ़ती हुई भावनाओं को ठीक करने

के लिए और एकता की भावनाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का, समस्त देश का और देश में जो विभिन्न पार्टियां हैं उन का काम करना परम कर्त्तव्य है। राष्ट्रीय एकता और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा यह हमारा सबसे बड़ा धर्म है। वर्तमान विधेयक जिस उद्देश्य से लाया गया है उस में सब से अधिक जोर साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों के दमन पर होना चाहिए था। यह बात इस विधेयक में नहीं मिलती ! इसलिए इस का समर्थन करने में इस रूप में हम अपने को असमर्थ पाते हैं। यह बात सही है कि साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों का भी दमन दार्शनिक और सैद्धांतिक आधारों पर ही मुख्यतया होना चाहिए। कार्यकारी शक्ति का इस्तेमाल और दण्ड विधि का इस्तेमाल करना यह नम्बर 2 पर आता है। लेकिन दण्ड विधि और कार्यकारी शक्ति का इस्तेमाल भी कभी-कभी अनिवार्य और अपरिहार्य हो जाता है। इस दृष्टिकोण से इस विधेयक में जिस बात पर अधिक बल होना चाहिए वह नहीं है। मैं इस बात को इसलिए कहता हूं कि आज साम्प्रदायिक शक्ति हमारे देश में फिर व्यापक पैमाने पर सिर उठा रही है। यद्यपि इस विधेयक की भावना पवित्र है, अच्छी है, इसका उद्देश्य ऊपर से देखने में अच्छा मालूम होता है लेकिन जिस बात पर विशेष जोर देना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ है। इसी लिए इस का समर्थन करने में इस रूप में हम अपने को असमर्थ पाते हैं।

मैं चर्चा यह कर रहा था कि आज साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियां फिर दोबारा व्यापक पैमाने पर देश में सिर उठा रही हैं। महात्मा गान्धी के अमर बलिदान के बाद इस तरह की शक्तियां देश में दब गई थीं और पीछे हट गई थीं। कुछ समय के लिए लगा कि देश के इस महानतम बलिदान के बाद फिर साम्प्रदायिकता हिन्दुस्तान से हमेशा हमेशा के लिए समाप्त हो गई लेकिन बात ऐसी नहीं है। आज भी वह सिर उठा रही है और देश की एकता के लिए, देश की सुरक्षा के लिए और देश के गरीबों के लिए विशेषकर श्रमिक शोषित जनता के लिए एक खतरा उपस्थित कर रही है। मैं आप के सामने दो तीन नज़ीर पेश करना चाहता हूं जिन से प्रमाणित करूंगा कि हमारे देश में यह शक्तियां कितने कुत्सित ढंग से काम कर रही है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद में, जिस इलाहाबाद ने इस देश को तीन तीन प्रधान मंत्री दिए हैं, जिस इलाहाबाद में सेनापति चन्द्रशेखर आजाद अमर शहीद हुए है, उस इलाहाबाद में जब साम्प्रदायिक दंगा हुआ तो एक परचा बांटा गया था पूरे शहर में और जिले में भी बड़े पैमाने पर, उस को जरा सुनने की तकलीफ गवारा करें:—

"प्रयाग के हिन्दू बहादुरों, आज तीर्थराज प्रयाग में एक ऐतिहासिक चित्र फिर उपस्थित हो गया है—इन हिन्दुओं के टुकड़ों पर पलने वाले नमकहराम मुसलमानों ने फिर सर उठाया कुचल दो इन्हें।

अगर हम हिन्दुओं में थोड़ी सी भी शर्म बाकी है, अगर हम हिन्दुओं ने अपनी माँ का दूध पिया है, और अगर हमारे लुतफे में फर्क नहीं है तो कसम खाओ अपनी माँ की जिस की कोख से तुम ने जन्म लिया है, कसम खाओ प्रयाग की पवित्र पावन धरती की व त्रिवेणी की जिस में पल कर तुम जवान हुए हो।

तुम्हें कसम है गीता, रामायण व गुरु ग्रन्थ की, भिक्षा दो इन दोगले, पाखंडी और गद्दार मुसलमानों को, प्रयाग की पवित्र धरती को इन नमकहरामों के बोझ से हलका कर दो।

"हिन्दू धर्म की रक्षा के लिए' लगा दो आग इन के मकानों में, लूट लो इन की दूकानों को, अपना बना लो इन की बहू बेटियों को।

ऐ हिन्दुओ, अपने इष्ट देवताओं को साक्षी मान कर यह कसम खाओ कि हम जब तक इस पवित्र धरती को मुसलमानों के बोझ से हलका नहीं कर देंगे—चैन से नहीं बैठेंगे।

हिन्दुओ, तुम्हें तुम्हारी माँ की कसम, तुम्हारे लड़के की कसम, तुम अपने कर्त्तव्य से

[श्री झारखंडे राय]

न हटना और अपने जीवन में पांच-पांच मुसलमानों को कत्ल करके अपने इष्ट देवताओं पर अपने हाथों से चढ़ाओ। सारे देश का प्यार तुम्हारे साथ है।

यह पर्चा, मान्यवर, वहां बांटा गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ला एण्ड आर्डर की यह अवस्था कैसे पैदा हुई, कौन सी शक्तियां हैं जो हमारे बलिदानों के बाद फिर से सिर उठा रही हैं, देश के जन-जीवन को नष्ट-भ्रष्ट कर रही हैं।

मान्यवर, आपने सुना होगा, इन्दौर में अभी हाल में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए थे। यह मनोवृत्ति यहां तक पहुंच गई है हिन्दू मजदूरों के अन्दर इस कदर साम्प्रदायिकता का जहर घोल दिया गया है कि वे आज मुसलमान मजदूरों के साथ काम करने तक से इन्कार करते हैं। यह जहर हमारे देश के अन्दर—देश की राजनीति और सामाजिक जीवन के अन्दर—किस प्रकार फैल रहा है, इस पर हम को गहराई से सोचना होगा।

अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में आजमगढ़ जिले के जनपद मऊ में, जो उत्तर भारत का एक सब से बड़ा हैण्डलूम सैन्टर है, झगड़ा हुआ। उस में छोटे छोटे अखबार किस तरह से जहर फैला रहे थे, इसका एक नमूना आपके सामने पेश करूंगा। यह 'देवल' अखबार है जो दो-कौड़ी का अखबार है, लेकिन उन दिनों उस सारे जिले के अन्दर इसकी बीसियों हजार कापियां जिला अधिकारियों के द्वारा छपवाकर मुफ़्त बटवाई जा रही थीं। इस अखबार में दंगे के दूसरे तीसरे दिन जो लेख निकला—मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के पास भी इस को भेज दूंगा— उस के कुछ वाक्य आप सुनें—

"मऊ में जो कुछ हुआ है वह न तो आश्चर्य की बात है और न दुख की। जो कुछ हुआ है वह न तो अप्रत्याशित है और न आकस्मिक। आज मऊ में जिन लोगों की आबादी अधिक है, उनसे लड़ाई झगड़े के अलावा आशा ही क्या की जा सकती है।"

मान्यवर, सौभाग्य या दुर्भाग्य से मऊ टाउन में मुसलमानों की आबादी ज्यादा है। आगे वह कविता कहते हैं --

"सितमगर ! मुझसे उम्मीदें करम होगी, उन्हें होगी, हमें तो देखना यह है कि तूं जालिम कहां तक है।

आज मऊ की सड़कों पर ईंटे और रोड़े बिछे हुए हैं। निरीह जनता के रक्त के धब्बे देखे जा सकते हैं।"

मान्यवर, वहां पर पुलिस ने जो गोली चलाई थी, उस से दो मुसलमान मारे गये थे, तो भी यह अखबार लिखता है—

"यह रक्त उन लोगों का है, जिन्होंने आजादी के लिये खून बहाया था। यह रक्त उन लोगों का बहा है जिन्होंने मुहम्मद गौरी के रूप में अब भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता पर आंच आई तो पृथ्वीराज चौहान बन कर, बाबर के द्वारा जब देश गुलाम बनाया गया तो राणा सांगा बन कर, अकबर के द्वारा जब भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता का अपहरण हुआ तो राणा प्रताप बन कर, औरंगजेब के द्वारा जब इस देश की आजादी तहस नहस की जा रही थी, तो छत्रपति शिवाजी बन कर, क्लाइव वैलेजली और डलहौजी के द्वारा देश की स्वाधीनता देवी का मान मर्दन किया जा रहा था तो लक्ष्मी बाई, तांत्याटोपी, कुंवर सिंह बनकर और जब जैनरल डायर और साइमन के रूप में देश में स्वतन्त्रता की अंगड़ाइयों पर बज्राघात हो रहा था तो लाला लाजपतराय, भगत सिंह और सुभाष चन्द्र बोस बन कर अपनी छाती अड़ा दी थी—यह खून उन्हीं का है। मऊ में जिन लोगों का खून बहा है, वे वही लोग हैं जिन्होंने अलग २ राज्य बनाने की मांग नहीं की थी। सदा इस देश को अपना देश समझा। देश भक्ति का स्वाधीन भारत में यही पुरस्कार है। आक्रमणकारी कौन थे वही आक्रमणकारी हैं—जो रहते यहां

हैं, पर उन की आखें भारत से बाहर रहती हैं।"

मान्यवर, इन्होंने तो इतिहास को भी झुठला दिया है जहां इन को तांत्याटोपे और रानी लक्ष्मी बाई दिखलाई पड़े, वहां बागी नवाब बांदा, अजीमउल्ला खां और बादशाह बहादुरशाह ज़फ़र इनको दिखलाई नहीं पड़े। जहां भगत सिंह और लाला लाजपत राय दिखलाई पड़े, वहां अशफाक उल्ला खां को ये भूल गये, जहां सुभाषचन्द्र बोस दिखलाई पड़े, वहां शाहनवाज़ खां और कर्नल हबीबुर्रहमान दिखलाई नहीं पड़े—इस तरह से इतिहास को झुठला कर देश के साथ अत्याचार किया, जनता के अन्दर साम्प्रदायवाद का प्रचार कर के उनको गुमराह किया।

इसलिये, मान्यवर, मैं चाहता हूँ इस संशोधन के द्वारा साम्प्रदायवाद फैलाने वाली इन ज़हरीली शक्तियों का मुंहतोड़ मुकाबला किया जाये जो आज हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा और हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतन्त्रता के लिये एक खतरनाक वायस बन गई है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आज़मगढ़) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, उन्होंने इस विधेयक को इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया। बहुत अर्से से हम इस बात को महसूस कर रहे थे कि आज़ादी के बाद से ही हमारे देश के अन्दर ऐसी ताकतें और ऐसी शक्तियां मौजूद हैं जो हमारी राष्ट्री मान्यताओं को, राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों को, जिसको हमारे देश की जनता ने अपने संविधान के द्वारा, अपनी ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि में, अपनी सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि में स्वीकार किया है, छिन्न-भिन्न करना चाहती हैं। इस देश में चाहे किसी भी वर्ग का व्यक्ति हो, चाहे किसी भी जाति में पैदा हुआ हो, चाहे कोई जुबान बोलता हो या देश के किसी भी क्षेत्र में रहता हो, सब को बराबरी का हक है, सब को बराबर का नागरिक होने का अधिकार दिया है। हम ने इस बात की कोशिशें भी की कि आजादी के बाद से जो दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटनायें हमारे देश के अन्दर घटती रही हैं, जिनका आधार साम्प्रदायिकता रहा है, जिसके आधार पर देश का बटवारा हुआ, उस प्रकार की शक्तियां इस देश के अन्दर सिर न उठा सकें और हम सब मिलजुल कर इस देश में रहें, भारतीय नागरिक की हैसियत से रहें, लेकिन बावजूद हमारी शुभ-इच्छाओं के, वह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति आज भी बनी हुई है। इस देश में ऐसी शक्तियां आज भी मौजूद हैं, जो जाति के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर देश में घृणा का प्रचार करती हैं देश में जघन्य साम्प्रदायिक घटनायें पैदा करती हैं, उस का लाभ राजनीतिक और दूसरी दृष्टि से उठाने की कोशिश करती हैं। यह हमारे प्रजातन्त्र के लिये दुर्भाग्य का विषय है, हमारी मान्यताओं के लिये सब से बड़ी कलंक की बात है --20 साल के बाद भी ऐसी शक्तियां हमारे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर मौजूद हैं।

पिछले वर्ष इस देश में जितने बड़े पैमाने पर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे और घटनायें हुईं, वे इतनी काफ़ी हैं कि हमें इस पर फिर से गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना होगा। आज़ादी के 15-16 साल बाद जब ये घटनाएं बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ीं, उस समय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पं० जवाहर लाल जी, इनसे बहुत चिन्तित हुए। उन्होंने देश के माने हुए समाज सेवियों, सभी राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं और देश के माने हुए विद्वानों की एक सभा दिल्ली में बुलाई थी। उस समय बहुत खुल कर इस बात पर विचार हुआ और देश के सभी प्रमुख राजनीतिक दलों और सभी विचारकों ने इस बात से सहमति व्यक्त की कि ये घटनायें हमारे देश के लिये चिन्ता का कारण हैं और हमें इस बात का प्रयास करना चाहिये कि हम ऐसी शक्तियों को बढ़ने से रोकें। 1960 में सबसे पहले राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् का निर्माण हुआ, प्रधान मंत्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू खुद उसके अध्यक्ष थे। उसके बाद जब चीन का हमला हुआ —तो उस हमले के पीछे एक भावना यह भी थी—शायद चीन को यह ख्याल था कि हिन्दुस्तान इतना बड़ा देश होते हुए भी विभिन्न जातियों और धर्मों में बंटा हुआ है, उसके अन्दर

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

एकता का अभाव है, इस देश में भाषा के नाम पर, जाति के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर दंगे हो रहे हैं, शायद इस देश में एकता नहीं है, लेकिन चीन के हमले के बाद जिस अभूतपूर्व एकता का प्रदर्शन इस देश के अन्दर हुआ—जाति की सीमा उठ गई है, क्षेत्र की सीमा उठ गई, भाषा की सीमा उठ गई और काश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक, गुजरात से लेकर आसाम तक एक-एक भारतीय ने इस बात की दृढ़ प्रतिज्ञा की कि हमारे देश पर हमला हुआ है, हम एक होकर अपने देश की स्वाधीनता की रक्षा करेंगे। उसके बाद यह महसूस हुआ कि शायद हमारे देश के अन्दर एकता स्थापित हो गई है और अब किसी परिषद् की जरूरत नहीं है। हमने उसके बाद ढिलाई की और वे शक्तियां फिर इस देश के अन्दर सिर उठाने लगीं।

ये साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियां जो आज राजनीतिक दलों के रूप में मौजूद हैं, जिनकी राजनीति केवल सम्प्रदायों के बीच घृणा पैदा करना है।

अपने संकुचित राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण के लिये वह इस प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक आधार का सहारा लेते हैं जिनसे वैमनस्य की भावना पैदा हो और यही कारण है कि फिर हमारे देश के अन्दर बड़े पैमाने पर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए। हमने फिर इस पर विचार किया। श्रीनगर में हमारी वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री ने पुनः राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की बैठक बुलाई। उसके अन्दर जो सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न था वह यही था कि इन शक्तियों को कैसे रोका जाये और सब ने इस बात को महसूस किया कि जहां शिक्षा के माध्यम से इन शक्तियों का मुकाबला करना है, वहां हमें दूसरे सामाजिक और आर्थिक कारणों को दूर करके सद्भाव की भावना पैदा करनी है। वहां आवश्यक है कि हमारे अपने जो कानून हैं उनके अन्दर हम इस बात की व्यवस्था करें कि जो लोग जाति, धर्म और भाषा का सहारा लेते हैं और घृणा का प्रचार करते हैं, चाहे समाचार-पत्रों के जरिए, चाहे लेखों के जरिए या जो मंदिर, मस्जिद, गुरुद्वारा, गिर्जाघर का इस्तेमाल करके घृणा पैदा करना चाहते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये। उन लोगों को हम अदालतों के अन्दर ले जायें और उन पर मुकदमा चलायें। उनको सजा दिलायें। हम इस बात की भी व्यवस्था करें कि इस प्रकार के अपराधों के लिए जो दोषी पाये जायें वे इस बात के योग्य न समझे जायें कि हमारी छोटी से छोटी प्रजातंत्र इकाई गांव सभा या भारत की संसद् में चुनकर आयें। इसीलिए इस विधेयक के अन्दर इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई है कि जो दोषी पाये जायेंगे वे अयोग्य ठहराये जायेंगे और किसी चुनाव के अन्दर हिस्सा नहीं ले सकेंगे। इस प्रकार की स्पष्ट व्यवस्था इसमें की गई है। माननीय झारखंडे राय जी ने कहा कि इसमें साम्प्रदायिकता से लड़ने के लिए व्यवस्था नहीं है कि लेकिन अगर वे इस बिल के उद्देश्य और कारण देखें तो उसके पहले वाक्य में ही कहा है कि इस विधेयक को लाने का कारण यह है कि देश में जो साम्प्रदायिक तत्त्व बढ़ रहे हैं, उनका हम मुकाबला करना चाहते हैं, उनको रोकना चाहते हैं और उनका दमन करना चाहते हैं। इसी उद्देश्य से इस बिल को लाया गया है। अभी यहां पर जो उन्होंने पर्चे पढ़े हैं, यह सही है कि देश में उस प्रकार की शक्तियां हैं, उनका दमन होना चाहिए। लेकिन जो दूसरा सबसे बड़ा कारण है वह यह कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अन्दर बहुत बड़ा भाग ऐसा है जिसका कायदे का शिक्षण नहीं हुआ है, जिसके पुराने विचार हैं, संकुचित विचार हैं। वह वर्ग सरकारी पद और शक्ति का इस्तेमाल साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं के लिए करता है, उसमें हिस्सा लेता है, दंगों को प्रोत्साहन देता है जिससे स्थिति और बिगड़ जाती है। उसकी व्यवस्था इसमें नहीं है। सरकार ने इस बात को कहा है सर्कुलर भेजकर कि ऐसे जिला अधिकारी जिनके क्षेत्र के अन्दर दंगे होंगे, उनको भी प्राथमिक रूप से उसके लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूं हम को इसके अन्दर ऐसा परिवर्तन करना चाहिए कि ऐसे सरकारी कर्म-

चारियों के सम्बन्ध में यदि जांच से या प्रत्यक्ष रूप से यह पता चलता है कि उन्होंने ऐसी शक्तियों को भड़काया है, बढ़ावा दिया है या उन शक्तियों को दमन करने में ढिलाई की है तो औरों को छोड़कर सबसे पहले उनके ऊपर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसे लोग इस देश की शासन शक्ति का प्रयोग इस देश के मान्यता-प्राप्त मूल्यों के खिलाफ करते हैं। यह देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा है।

मैं समझता हूं लोबो प्रभू जी ने बहुत सही रूप में आलोचना की और कहा कि भेदभाव क्यों किया जाता है जब ऐसी साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियां साम्प्रदायिक भावना फैलाती हैं। यह सही है कि हमने धर्मनिर्पेक्ष राज्य की बात कही है लेकिन हमने किसी भी धर्म के खिलाफ घृणा का प्रचार नहीं किया है, किसी धर्म पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया है। इसका मतलब है कि हर धर्म के मानने वालों को पूरी आजादी है। उनको अपने मत, अपने विचार और अपने सिद्धान्तों की आजादी है लेकिन उसमें कोई दूसरा धर्म दखल नहीं दे सकता। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि कुछ ऐसी शक्तियां हैं जो मंदिर, मस्जिद, गुरुद्वारा और गिर्जाघर का प्रयोग साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं के लिए करती है, जो कि भगवान की अर्चना का स्थान होता है। क्या इसके लिए सख्ती नहीं की जायेगी ? आज गरीब, गुमराह और साधारण जनता को उन शक्तियों के द्वारा गुमराह किया जाता है धर्म के नाम पर, जाति के नाम पर। वे व्यक्ति बहुत बड़ा अपराध करते हैं जो इस प्रकार के पवित्र स्थानों में प्रचार करते हैं . . .

सभापति महोदय : आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री चंद्रजीत यादव : मैं कोई लम्बा भाषण नहीं देना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं देश के अन्दर सभी इस बात का स्वागत करेंगे। सरकार ने बड़े स्वागत का काम किया है, इसके लिए वह बधाई की पात्र है कि इस विधेयक को लाई। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ हम सरकार को सलाह देना चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा पद्धति के अन्दर आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। प्राथमिक विद्यालयों से लेकर विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक बच्चों को राष्ट्रीय मान्यताओं की पूरी शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए। जिस प्रकार से बच्चों को साइन्स और गणित की शिक्षा दी जाती है उसी प्रकार से राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों, प्रजातन्त्र, धर्म-निरपेक्षता, राष्ट्रीय एकता और हमारे जो आर्थिक सिद्धान्त हैं उनकी भी शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए ताकि हमारे बच्चों में जो एक नयी दिशा आ रही है उस जहर से उनको बचाया जा सके। इसके साथ-साथ जो शक्तियां देश में संगठित रूप से धार्मिक भावनाओं का प्रचार करती हैं, उनके ऊपर भी कड़ी निगाह रखी जाये और सख्ती के साथ उनका दमन किया जाये। सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, मुझे विश्वास है कि देश की तमाम शक्तियां और दल जो कि इन सिद्धांतों में विश्वास करते हैं उनका समर्थन इस सरकार को प्राप्त होगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः गृह मन्त्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि इन शक्तियों का मुकाबला करने के लिए जो दूसरे आवश्यक कदम राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और शिक्षा के स्तर पर हैं उनको भी जरूर उठाया जायेगा।

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चंडीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक की आलोचना एक शेर के साथ करूंगा :

वाह रे जालिम तेरे कानून की बंदिश,
लब बंद, जबान बंद, दहन बंद, जहन बंद।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मन्त्री महोदय ने आज यह बताने की कृपा नहीं की कि उनको यह कानून लाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी। इस कानून के द्वारा हम उस दंडावली की दो धाराओं—153-ए तथा 505—के लिए अधिक कड़ा दंड निश्चित करने जा रहे हैं, काग्निजेबिल आफेन्स बना रहे हैं ताकि पुलिस सीधे तौर पर हस्तक्षेप करे। इस बात की व्यवस्था हम करने

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

जा रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज का जो वर्तमान कानून है क्या वह कानून काफी नहीं था। जिस प्रकार के अपराधों की चर्चा की गई, जिस प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक दंगों और समाचार-पत्रों के अन्दर उकसाने वाले समाचारों का जिक्र किया गया, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं आज के जो हमारे कानून हैं क्या वे इस बात के लिए काफी नहीं थे कि उनका उपयोग करके हम उन अपराधियों को उस कानून की जद में ला सकते ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं हमारे झारखंडे राय जी ने जिस समाचार-पत्र का उल्लेख किया है, क्या उसके सम्पादक के ऊपर, उस मुद्रणालय के स्वामी के ऊपर किसी प्रकार का कोई अभियोग चला ? क्या किसी प्रकार का कोई मुकदमा चलाया गया ? भारतवर्ष को स्वतंत्र हुए 21 वर्ष हो गए लेकिन मैं 21 मुकदमे भी उंगलियों पर नहीं गिन सकता जोकि इस प्रकार सांप्रदायिक प्रचार करने वालों के विरुद्ध अभियोग के रूप में चलाये गये हों। अगर यह सरकार इसके बारे में गम्भीर होती, सचमुच में इसको तुरन्त पास कराने की आवश्यकता समझती तो पिछले अगस्त के महीने में प्रवर समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी थी लेकिन करीब एक साल के बाद इस सदन में इस पर चर्चा हो रही है और पारित करने के लिए सदन विचार कर रहा है, ऐसी बात नहीं होती। वास्तव में सरकार इस कानून को पास करके, जो कानून-खाना है उसके अन्दर एक बढ़ौत्तरी करना चाहती है। प्रश्न तो यह है कि जो वर्तमान कानून हैं उनको ही अगर दृढ़ता और निष्पक्षता से अमल में लाया जाये तो इस पकार के जो अपराधी हैं उनके खिलाफ पूरी कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। यहां पर चर्चा की गई कि देश के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर जो बहुसंख्यक समाज है उसका स्वभाव बड़ा सहिष्णु है। हमने इस देश में सभी धर्मों को सम्मान दिया है, हम सभी धर्मों का आदर करते हैं। जो हमारा धर्म है वह किसी भी दूसरे धर्म का निरादर करने की शिक्षा नहीं देता है, उसकी कल्पना भी नहीं करता है। हमने तो कहा है कि :

आत्मवतः सर्वभूतेषु, मातृवत परदारेषु,
पर द्रव्येषु लोष्टवतः, यत पश्यति स पंडितः।

हमने कहा है कि जिस प्रकार से हमारे अन्दर आत्मा है वैसी आत्मा दूसरे के अन्दर भी है। अगर उस व्यक्ति को सतायेंगे तो चूंकि हम परमात्मा के अन्दर विश्वास रखने वाले हैं और हर एक के अन्दर की आत्मा को परमात्मा का एक अंश मानते हैं इसलिये हम हर एक के अन्दर की आत्मा की कदर करते हैं। इसलिए हमने यह सिद्धान्त रखा है। आप कोई भी ऐसा उदाहरण दें कि हमारे इस बहुसंख्यक समाज के द्वारा किसी दूसरे के धर्म स्थान का अपमान किया गया हो, कोई मस्जिद तोड़ने की मिसाल सारे इतिहास में से खोजकर बतायें। बल्कि इसके विपरीत उदाहरण यह रहा है कि शिवाजी के रास्ते में जब कोई कुरान आ जाता था या कोई परायी महिला लायी जाती थी तो उसको वह नमस्कार करके उसके खेमे के अन्दर पहुंचाते थे। लेकिन आज दुर्भाग्य की स्थिति है कि राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिये लोग आज इस प्रकार की भाषा बोलते हैं, प्रचार करते हैं दूसरे लोगों को उकसा कर कुछ इस बात की सफ़ाई देते हैं। क्यों नहीं मुकदमा चलाती सरकार। जस्टिस रघुबर दयाल ने साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के सम्बन्ध में जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है उस पर अमल क्यों नहीं किया जाता। जो दोषी हैं उनको दंड दीजिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि अपने राजनीतिक उद्देश्य प्राप्त करने के लिये हिन्दू बहुसंख्यक समाज की आप आलोचना करते रहें, दूसरे को आप कोसते रहें। हमारे समाज में इस बात की कल्पना ही नहीं की गयी, हम सारे विश्व समाज को एक मानते हैं। दारुल इस्लाम और दारुल हरब की कल्पना हमारे यहां नहीं है और न ही मोमीन और काफ़िर की। इस प्रकार की कल्पना हमारे धर्म और संस्कृति में नहीं है।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार से दोषारोपण कर के और चूंकि हम बहुसंख्यक

समाज के साथ सम्बन्ध रखते हैं इसलिये उसकी आलोचना करना यह उचित नहीं है। सच्चाई सामने आनी चाहिये, इन सब की जांच होनी चाहिये और दोषी को कड़े से कड़ा दण्ड मिलना चाहिये।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस कानून के द्वारा हम समाचार-पत्रों के ऊपर एक प्रकार का कड़ा प्रतिबन्ध लगाने जा रहे हैं। जबकि संविधान की धारा 19 में अपने विचारों को प्रकट करने की हमको स्वतंत्रता है और समाचार पत्र फ़ेयर कमेन्ट कर सकते हैं। इस अधिकार पर रोक लगाना सर्वथा अनुचित है। अगर वर्तमान धारा 153 (ए) को सुप्रीमकोर्ट में चैलेन्ज किया जाये तो मेरा विश्वास है कि यह धारा अवैध घोषित की जा सकती है क्योंकि इस धारा द्वारा समाचार-पत्रों के ऊपर एक प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध आप लगाने जा रहे हैं, और जो फ़ेयर कमेन्ट है उसके ऊपर यह एक रोक है।

मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या पढ़े-लिखे लोग समाचार-पत्रों को पढ़कर दंगे करते हैं? ऐसा मैंने कोई व्यक्ति नहीं देखा कि अखबार पढ़कर घर से तलवार लेकर दंगा करने चला गया हो। ऐसा नहीं होता। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस कानून द्वारा समाचार-पत्रों की स्वतंत्रता के ऊपर एक कुठाराघात करने जा रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर एक कड़ा प्रतिबन्ध लगाने जा रहे हैं।

गृह मंत्रालय की नीति मुझे मालूम है कि जो समाचार-पत्र उनके पसन्द के नहीं हैं उनको आप पूरा न्यूज़ प्रिन्ट नहीं देते, विज्ञापन नहीं देते, उनके साथ भेद-भाव की नीति हमेशा प्रयोग में लायी जाती है। जो समाचार-पत्रों पर सरकार ने मुकदमे चलाये उनका निर्णय हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने समाचार-पत्रों के पक्ष में दिया है और उनको मुक्त किया है। इतना होने के बावजूद भी अगर आज इस प्रकार की दलील दी जाये तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह दलील थोथी है।

जहां तक समाचार पत्रों द्वारा फ़ेयर कमेन्ट करने की स्वतंत्रता का प्रश्न है यह स्वतंत्रता उनके पास रहनी चाहिये। एक धारा इसके अन्दर यह शामिल है कि जो छापाखाना है उस को भी बन्द कर दिया जायेगा। क्या सरकार ने कभी विचार किया है कि जिस छापाखाना को आप बन्द करने जा रहे हैं, जिससे निकले समाचार पत्र को दोषी करार दिया गया है, उस छापाखाना से तीन, चार छोटे-छोटे समाचार पत्र और भी निकलते हैं। अब अगर आप छापाखाना को अपने कब्जे में ले लेंगे तो क्या इसका यह अर्थ नहीं होगा कि जो दूसरे छोटे समाचार पत्र उस मुद्रणालय से प्रकाशित होते हैं उनके रास्ते में भी कठिनाई आयेगी? उस छापा खाना में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी बेकार हो जायेंगे और कई इसी प्रकार की कठिनाइयां पैदा नहीं होंगी? इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक बड़ा कठोर पग सरकार उठाने जा रही है।

इस कानून के अन्दर व्यवस्था की गई है, और प्रेस कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी है, उसके परामर्श से वह एक पैनेल देंगे और फिर उसमें से हम मनोनीत करेंगे ताकि अगर किसी व्यक्ति को कोई शिकायत है तो वह अपना केस प्रेस कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी के सामने ले जाये। लेकिन क्या इस प्रैस कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी को गृह मंत्रालय नौमिनेटेड बौडी के रूप में रखना चाहता है? क्या हम यह तय नहीं कर सकते आल इंडिया न्यूज़ पेपर्स ऐडिटर्स की राय से कौन नाम इसमें आने चाहियें? अमरजेंसी के दौरान जिस समय प्रेस कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी बनी थी उस समय भी जो नाम आल इंडिया न्यूज़ पेपर्स ऐडिटर्स कानफ़रेंस ने दिये थे वे सारे नाम गृह मंत्रालय ने स्वीकार नहीं किये। समझ में नहीं आता कि समाचार पत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों और सम्पादकों के ऊपर आप क्यों विश्वास नहीं करते। आप को विश्वास करना चाहिए और उनकी राय से इस प्रकार की समिति का निर्माण करना चाहिये। यह समिति सरकार की क्यों होनी चाहिए। मुद्रणालय को कब्जे में लेकर छोटे-छोटे पत्रों को हानि पहुंचाने

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

का कदम सरकार क्यों उठाने जा रही है। अगर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमने की तो प्रेस के ऊपर एक बड़ा भारी कुठारघात होगा और इस से जनतंत्र के रास्ते में एक बड़ी भारी बाधा उपस्थित होगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो इस प्रकार के प्रोविज़न्स इस बिल में हैं उनको इस कानून के अन्दर कोई जगह नहीं रहनी चाहिये।

SHRI MOHSIN (Dharwar South) : I rise to support this Bill. This is intended to prevent communal and regional propaganda as mentioned in the statement of Objects and Reasons. It is also in accordance with the decision taken by the National Integration Council held last year in Srinagar. I presume that all the major parties including Jan Sangh were represented and I am surprised that Mr. Goyal does not welcome this Bill though this decision was taken with the consent of his leader. This Bill is intended to enhance the scope of sections 103-A and 505 IPC to include regional and communal disharmony that may be created by certain persons or certain sections. The object is very laudable. This is intended to maintain communal harmony and to punish those who are engaged in creating communal disharmony. In this context it is relevant to point out that some parties are fundamentally based on religion and they are elected on communal propaganda and they always engage and breed in communal propaganda. This Bill is intended to curb the activities of such groups or political parties whose very basis is religion. I do not know how they can survive if they eschew communal propaganda. For example the Jan Sangh though it does not say that it is a communal organization keeps on propagating communal hatred among the different communities.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal) : He has made a direct reference to Jan Sangh and says that it is indulging in communal propaganda, which is not a fact.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not make any insinuation against any political party; they claim they do not do so.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I do not think that it is in good taste to make allegations against any party. But is it unparliamentary? Because, from the Oppositionyou can hear all kinds of epithets being used against the Congress Party and no objection was taken by the Chair If the ideology of some Oppositionparty, not any individual, is blamed, I do not think that any objection can be taken by the Chair.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal) : You substantiate it and prove it ...(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : While our Party was assaulted in all kinds of ways by the Opposition, there was no objection. So, if somebody from our Party tells something about some party, without naming any individual, there cannot be any valid objection.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : He is only encouraging him to say these things again.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Jan Sangh Members say that they do not do this propaganda and take objection when their party is alleged to have done this. As regards the other point, the hon. Minister's partymen were keeping quiet and no objection was taken by them at least during my chairmanship...(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Our party is mentioned by several hon. Members. They name our party and want it to be banned. If that is not objectionable, why should any Member object when his party is named ?

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : It is they who created Malapuram district. Now they make baseless allegations ...(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Barring any party which has its loyalties to anything outside the country because that is the fundamental thing, the conduct of every party in the country is a question which can be raised and agitated in this House.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : When you make an allegation you should substantiate it.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : It is not necessary to substantiate it to the understanding of the Jan Sangh party; it is necessary to substantiate it only to the understanding of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I entirely agree with you. But the Jan Sangh Party itself says that it does not preach any communal idea and we have to accept that statement ...(*Interruptions.*)

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मालापुरम जिला बनाया है कम्यूनल बेसिस पर ।

SHRI MOHSIN : I was refferring to the ideology of some political parties. I do not says that all Members belonging to that party are like that.

I may refer to some of the papers : I do not want to say to which party they may belong—*Organiser*, *Bikram* and *Mother India*. If one reads these papers, one will find that they are nothing but communal poison everywhere. They are undercirculation at large. I think that everybody who looks at them will begin to feel that this is nothing but communal hatred and their intention is to spread communal hatred, but still, those persons take refuge under the Press Act or under such words as "freedom of the press" and all those things. and go on poisoning the minds of the masses at large, and some political parties survive and they thrive on such communal propaganda. It is to curb all such activities that this Bill is coming into force and the Government takes power in their hands to stop the publication of such papers if they contain such communal propaganda.

Shri Goyal also said that the majority communities are very tolerant. I do agree that the majority communities are tolerant to a large extent, but it is only a few in that community—it may be the majority or minority—I do not say it is the monopoly of one particular community ; it is only a few oonda eleements that create all this trouble. It would not be correct to say that all are bad. He, wanted to suggest that the trouble comes from minority communities and that the majority communities are very tolerant. I cannot understand that. If some people at least among the majority communities are not of this element, and if the minority community alone does it, I do not know how they can afford to do it and how it is possible for the minority community to be so aggressive against the majority which is tolerant. So, it is not a question of the majority or the minority community.

I come from a minority community in my constituency. My community people are only eight per cent. But I am very proud to say that I got a lead of 65,000 and against 75,000 in the last two elections to the Lok Sabha. That means, in my constituency they do not think in terms of communalism and they have not succumbed to the communal propaganda at all. So, what is meant is that communal harmony exists in the country, and it is only in some parts that this communal propaganda is being tried to be carried on.

My hon. friend has narrated some historical incidents to show that some Muslim kings destoryed some temples and there was no instance of any Hindu king destroying any mosque or anything like that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not refer to it.

SHRI MOHSIN: He referred to it and I am therefore only mentioning it. But is that the reason that some people have taken upon their heads to destroy mosques now, which was not done in history? We have been hearing instances where mosques have been destroyed now. My hon. friend wanted to justify the action of some persons, today because of what was happening a long time back. I do not justify those action of the kings who had destroyed the temples or gurdwara or any other plaees. If anybody had done it, that act is very bad and it deserves to be condemned. We cannot call such people as Islamic kings. He may be a king who could call himself as a Muslim, but he cannot be callen true muslim if he destorys the place of workship of any other community. In this light, I would request my hon, friends on the other side who have spoken on this aspect to see that no communal hatred of any kind is spread among the countrymen.

[Shri Mohsin]

This is a Bill which should be welcomed by all sections of the people to retain the integrity of India and to bring in communal harmony among the different sections of the people.

One fear is that the legislation is passed but the execution of it is not properly done sometimes. I have got some examples to show that a particular community suffers in the riots and later on it is the people of the same community who are harassed because those who enforce the law are also not free from the communal tinge or communal bas. This has happened. It is only the same people who suffer subsequently also. Such a thing should be stopped. Execution is more important than legislation. Otherwise if with all good intentions we come forward with this Bill and get it passed still the result would be very little. With all these powers, unless the implementation is efficient, I do not know whether the government will be able to stop all the communal propaganda and communal riots. All the same, the intention is very good and it is with this object that this Bill has been brought forward. I wish it success in implementation also.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : This Bill, coming nearly 22 years after the achievement of independence, is the loudest proclamation that this government has totally failed to achieve the unity which it wanted to achieve in spite of the tremendous enthusiasm of the people of this country when independence was achieved. 22 years after independence we are now faced with a Bill whose intentions are very good. It claims that the divisive forces have increased in this country. We agree that divisive forces and diversionary forces have certainly increased in this country. But how are you going to tackle that ? Are you going to tackle that by legislative means ? The ruling party should sit up and see that 22 years after independence instead of the divisive forces and diversionary forces receding to the background, they have today assumed alarming proportions. Therefore, I do not think that this Bill is going to serve any purpose; it is not going to serve the purpose for which it was intended. But, on the other hand, I am absolutely certain that these provisions will be misused in order to oppress the weaker sections of the community, the minorities of this country.

I will give certain examples. Take the question of caste. In this country we know how the upper class oppresses the lower class like harijans. For instance, we have in this country a law banning untouchability and the practice of untouchability. But have there been any prosecutions under that Act ? The oppressed classes continue to be oppressed despite the enactment of this law. Have the offenders been prosecuted ? No. Why ? Because the ruling party want these people to be oppressed. Therefore, I do not think this Bill is going to serve any purpose. At the time of the elections the ruling party puts up candidates only on the basis of majority community in the various constituencies. This has been their practice throughout. If the constituency has a majority of Nadars, it will select a Nadar; if the constituency has a majority of Reddys, the candidate will be a Reddy. This has been the practice all these years. They have actively encouraged the growth of communal forces in the country. The inner party squabbles are based on that. If somebody has got to be the Chief Minister and the other people are Khammas, a Reddy will be selected. In Mysore the Valiligas threw out Shri Hanumanthaiya and wanted a Lingayat to be the Chief Minister. They have practised it all these 20 years. When such a government or party come and say that they are going to put an end to casteism and communalism by passing a legislation, do they think that we will be carried away by this kind of propaganda ?

Therefore, I say that this Bill is not going to help them. On the other hand, this Bill will be utilized precisely for the purpose of oppressing the weaker sections of the community. Take, for example, communal propaganda. Suppose a harijan, a down-troden man of our society comes up against the oppression of the upper class and indicts those practices. When he goes to a court a judge belonging to the upper class will treat it as class hatred and prosecute him.

It is all very well to say that communal hatred must be stopped. What happened during the Ranchi riots or riots in Allahabad or Jabalpur ? Is it because the provisions of the law are not sufficient that the perpetrators of these atrocities were not brought to book ? On the other hand, as a matter of fact we know that the administration was so much weighed and prejudiced in favour of

certain communiities. Therefore, the very minority communities which have been the victims of these riots were further and further oppressed.

Even today in Ranchi the minority communities are oppressed. It is not because the law is insufficient but it is because there are certain parties in power which want to utilise the existing laws against the minority communities. We know, for example, what happened in Andhra. The Andhra Government utilised its power to give advertisements and all that precisely against all the papers run by a certain minority community. Was it to curb that community in indulging in communal propaganda ? No; it was discrimination against a community. Therefore I do not think that all these things that are stated here are going to serve the intended purpose.

Then, you talk of fighting regionalism. Who prevented you, for example, from stopping the encouragement given to Shiv Sena? We were not charging that you did not fight it; on the other hand, our charge was that a Congress Chief Minister and high-ups in the Congress Party actively abetted and encouraged the Shiv Sena activities. They did not take recourse even to the ordinary provisions of the law.

When this has been the case and you are telling us that you are going to fight regional hatred, are we fools to be taken in by that ? Can you, for example, take action under this law against the Telengana people ? I dare say you will never dare to take action against them because they are your kith and kin; they are part and parcel of your party; landlord elements are there who have created that and you dare not take action against them.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): Question.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I know, you will not be able to take action. At the most you may just keep somebody in jail for a few days and that too after so many days. You will do nothing more.

Therefore let me not be bamboozled by all this talk that this is intended for the purpose for which it is intended. The purpose is very good, I admit; I am not going to say that this is not good. But the reality is that these divisive forces in this country, the vested interests in this country precisely utilise and resort to such diversionary and divisive tactics and forces just for the purpose of dividing the democratic class movement of the oppressed classes. They resort to just these diversionary movements based upon language, region and other considerations like caste and community. We know it as a matter of fact.

As far as our party is concerned, we certainly do not encourage these things but the way to fight it is not through a law like this; the way to fight it is to change the basic policies and approach not only of governmental measures but also the approach of at least those parties which lay claim to secularism. Make a different approach and fight it politically throughout the country.

For example, when the Shiv Sena menace had assumed such proportions I met the Prime Minister with a report from comrade Umanath and told the Prime Minister at that time, "You cannot fight it just by any legislation; let us jointly go to Bombay—'jointly' means not only your party and our party but all those parties which lay store by secularism—let us all go to Bombay and create sufficient public opinion ideologically against this menace." But the Congress Party and the Leader of the Congress Party, the Prime Minister, did not agree to that. Am I to blame for that? Why did they not agree to that? Because possibly that would upset the susceptibilities of the Congress Party chief in Maharashtra and possibly also some of the ministers there.

Whatever might have happened in the Integration Council, we have thought about the whole thing again and I think to arm this Government or any government which is likely to come in the near future with such powers will be a very dangerous thing. It is not going to serve the purpose for which it is intended; on the other hand, it will be another weapon in the armoury of oppression and suppression and it will precisely be utilised for that purpose. Therefore if we want to fight these divisive forces—I am all out for it; our party is all out for it—let us sit together and carry on a terrific ideological

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

and political compaign based upon secularism throughout the country.

Even fighting against obscurantism in this country is going to be banned under this Bill. Religion is a personal affair. But unfortunately in our country religion has also become an institution. It is not just a question of personal faith. Caste is an institution and it is a religious institution; untouchability is a religious institution. Therefore, when in our country religion has been institutionalised, naturally, we have to fight against these institutionalised things, some of these obscurantist things. Even fighting against these obscurantist things might hurt the susceptibilities of those people who follow those ancient customs. Then, they would say, it is creating hatred against us. Here will be courts which will say it has created hatred against them. Therefore, it is not going to serve that purpose. It is going to hamstring the attempts of those rational elements, rational forces, in our country that want to fight obscurantism in our public, social, political and religious life. Therefore, if you want to fight all these forces, let those forces in this country that really believe in a rational way of life, that really believe in a secular way of life, all join together and carry out the tremendous propaganda offensive in the country and, on that basis, let us also re-adjust the policies that have been so far followed. Without these things, this will not serve the purpose and, therefore, I am opposed to this Bill.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : सभापति महोदय, साम्राज्यवाद, साम्प्रदायवाद और पूंजीवाद यह सब एक ही दिशा में चलने वाली शोषण युग की नीतियां रही हैं समाज में, जिन की वजह से आज हम देखते हैं कि जहां जहां साम्राज्यवाद से लड़ाई हुई वहां वहां पूंजीवादी शक्तियां साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों का सहारा लेकर साम्राज्यवाद को बचाने के लिये प्रयत्नशील हुई।

15·33 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

प्रथम युद्ध के बाद जब इस देश में क्रान्तिकारी शक्तियों ने अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ राष्ट्रीय भावना पैदा की उस वक्त अंग्रेजों ने गुरुद्वारों से, मस्जिदों से, मन्दिरों से उनके झंडे निकाल कर उन धार्मिक राजनीतिक संस्थाओं को दे दिये जिन्होंने आज तक इस देश का पीछा नहीं छोड़ा है, जिन्होंने देश की आजादी की लड़ाई में एक खून का कतरा तो दूर रहा पसीने की बूंद भी नहीं बहाई। जिस वक्त आजादी की लड़ाई चल रही थी उस समय इन धार्मिक राजनीतिक संस्थाओं ने, चाहे वह बेलचा ले कर चलने वाले हों, चाहे लाठी लेकर चलने वाले हों, चाहे वल्लम लेकर चलने वाले हों, चाहे रजाकार हों चाहे आर. एस० एस० के हों, राष्ट्र की आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा नहीं लिया। जिस वक्त देश की आजादी के लिए हजारों नौजवान जेलों में बन्द थे, जिस समय दूसरे महायुद्ध के दौरान एक राष्ट्रीय लहर गूंज रही थी मैं उस जमाने की बात आप से बतलाता हूं कि इन धार्मिक संस्थाओं ने हजारों हिन्दुओं, हजारों सिक्खों और हजारों ईसाइयों से धर्म के नाम पर कहा कि साम्राज्यवाद की रक्षा के लिए जाओ फौज में भरती हो जाओ। 1942 के अन्दोलन में जब हम लोग जेलों में बन्द थे, यह लोग मोर्चों पर जाकर कहते थे सिक्ख साधुओं के वस्त्र पहन कर, हिन्दू साधुओं के वस्त्र पहन कर, मोलवियों के वस्त्र पहन कर, कि लड़ो बहादुरो। लाखों सिक्ख, लाखों मुसलमान, लाखों हिन्दू सेकेन्ड वर्ल्ड वार में काटे गये अंग्रेजीसाम्राज्य को बचाने के लिये, देश की आजादी के लिये नहीं! ऐसे गुनाहगार लोग यह हैं।

जब देश आजाद हुआ तब हम ने सोचा कि शायद ऐसी शक्तियों से पीछा छूटेगा, लेकिन जब रियासतों को लेने की बात हुई, कोई प्रगतिशील कदम उठाने की बात हुई तब इन्हीं संस्थाओं ने कभी पशुओं की बात को लेकर, कभी भाषा की बात को लेकर देश की प्रगति को हमेशा रोका। आज जब देश को आगे ले जाने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है तब भी उनका वही पहलू सामने आ रहा है, लेकिन उनके रोकने से देश की प्रगति नहीं रुक सकती।

हमारे देश का एक दूसरा पहलू भी है। अभी हमारे भाई ने बतलाया कि इन्दौर में जो कुछ हुआ वह बहुत घ्रणित हुआ, लेकिन इन्दौर में मेरे एक मुसलमान भाई ने 30 हिन्दु महिलाओं की रक्षा की एक हिन्दू भाई को भी मैं जानता हूँ जिसने स्कूल में 10 मुसलमान शिक्षकाओं की रक्षा की। हमारे ही यहां गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी तथा गांधी पैदा हुए। लेकिन जिन लोगों ने देश में साम्प्रदायिकता से लड़ने में अपनी जान दी है उन के प्रति अभी तक कोई श्रद्धा प्रकट नहीं की गई। देश में जो डाकुओं को पकड़ते हैं उन को तो हम 26 जनवरी को बड़े बड़े इनाम देते हैं, लेकिन जो लोग देश में साम्प्रदायिकता को खत्म करने के लिए और शान्ति कायम करने के लिये अपनी जान देते हैं उनको कोई नहीं पूछता है। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जो लोग इस प्रकार के काम करते हैं उन को भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये।

सरकार जो यह बिल लाई है यह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है। आज साम्प्रदायिकता का घ्रणित प्रचार हो रहा है, आज अखबार जो साम्प्रदायिकता का विष फैला रहे हैं उन के खिलाफ कड़े कदम उठाये जाने चाहिऐ। देश में जब भी दंगे हुए हैं, सन् 1920 से लेकर आज तक, जो कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने से शुरू हुए, उन में कभी किसी दंगा करने वाले को फांसी नहीं लगी। अगर उनको फांसी लगी होती, अगर उनको शूट किया गया होता तो इस में देश दंगे न फैलते। अंग्रेजों ने तो उस वक्त इसलिए दंगे करवाये थे कि देश को बांटा जाये; राष्ट्रीय शक्ति को कमजोर किया जाय, लेकिन हमें आजादी के बाद इन चीजों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए थी, और आज जो कदम उठाया गया है, वह बहुत सही है।

धार्मिक संस्थायें आज मन्दिरों, मस्जिदों और गुरुद्वारों में बैठकर भाषा की लड़ाई लड़ती हैं। एक लाख व्यक्ति गुरुद्वारों में बैठ कर जेल गये, बहुत से लोग मन्दिरों में बैठ कर पंजाब में जेल गये और पंजाब को बांटा। उन्होंने धार्मिक संगठन को राजनीति के लिए इस्तेमाल किया, धार्मिक झंडों को राजनीतिक झंडा बनाया गया। इस पर बैन लगना चाहिये। शिवाजी का नाम लिया जाता है। उनकी सेना में हिन्दू भी थे और मुसलमान भी थे। इसके सिवा उनमें और भी अच्छाइयां थीं जिन पर पर्दा डाला जा रहा है। आज उनके नाम पर जो कुछ हो रहा है वह बहुत गलत है। जो कुछ शिवाजी ने अपने वक्त में किया, आज वह मान्य है या नहीं मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन जहां जहाँ लोग पुराने सामन्ती योद्धाओं को लाये हैं वहां समाजवादी शक्तियां भी कमजोर हुई हैं। सेकेण्ड वर्ल्ड वार में लोग पीटर दि ग्रेट को इतिहास से उठा लाये, तैमूर लंग को ले आये। उनकी स्टैचूज लगाई गई। दूसरे कैंट्रीज में भी इसी तरह से पुराने योद्धाओं की स्टैचूज लगानी शुरू की गई। जिन लोगों ने राष्ट्र के लिये कुर्बानी दी, अंग्रेज शक्ति से लड़ कर जो लोग शहीद हुए, उनके बुत नहीं बनाये जा रहे हैं। उनके प्रति किसी को श्रद्धा नहीं है। पुराने सामन्ती युग की चीजों को आगे लायेंगे तो उनके साथ राज्य प्रथा भी आयेगी। अगर आज आप उसको लाना चाहते हैं तो इसका मतलब है कि आप समाजवाद को रोकना चाहते हैं। जो साम्प्रदायिक लोग हैं वे जरूर पूंजीवाद को सहयोग देंगे और जो पूंजीवाद को सहयोग देंगे वह विदेशी पूंजीवाद को भी सहयोग देंगे। उनकी वैदेशिक राजनीति और देश की राजनीति एक होती है। मुर्दा कभी कहता है कि मुझे किस श्मशान घाट को जाना है ? आज श्मशान घाटों को सुन्दर बनाया जा रहा है, अच्छे-अच्छे दरख्त लगाए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ कब्रिस्तान उजाड़े जा रहे हैं। मन्दिरों को फिर से सजाया जा रहा है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ मस्जिदों को बनाने के लिए पैसा नहीं है। कोई मुर्दा आकर कुछ कहता है जिन्दा लोगों से ? जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाता है तो उसका विरोध किया जाता है, लेकिन मुर्दा लोगों के लिये लाखों और करोडों रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं। यह जो साम्प्रदायवादी नीति है उसके विरुद्ध देश की राष्ट्रीय शक्तियों

[श्री शशि भूषण]

को उठाना होगा और जो प्रगतिशील ताकतें हैं उनको मिलकर इसका मुकाबला करना होगा। उन संस्थाओं पर बैन लगाया जाय जिन्होंने अपनी राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं पर धार्मिक झंडा लगाया। वह किसी भी प्रकार से देश में राष्ट्रीय नहीं हो सकतीं जो यहां पर सेकुलरिज्म नहीं लाना चाहतीं। वह राष्ट्रीय लोग हैं। वह संविधान को नहीं मानते जो इस देश में यह भावना प्रकट करते हैं कि मुसलमानों को दूसरी सिटिजेनशिप दी जाये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दू राज्य की बात करते हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण : हिन्दू राज्य की बात करें या मुस्लिम राज्य की बात करें। दोनों राष्ट्रीय नहीं हो सकते और उन पर बैन लगना चाहिये। जो सिखिस्तान की बात करते, उन पर भी बैन लगना चाहिए। लेकिन हिन्दू राष्ट्र और सिखिस्तान की जो बात करते हैं वे आज पंजाब में गले मिल कर बैठे हुए हैं। इस दिशा में अगर यह बिल कुछ कदम उठा सके, इस देश में इस ढंग की व्यवस्था ला सके और साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाओं पर बैन लगा सके तो इसका मैं स्वागत करूंगा। अखबार जो धर्म के नाम पर चलते हैं, उनके बारे में भी आपको सोचना होगा। बल्कि मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि जो लोग प्रिंटिंग मशींज़ चला रहे हैं जो पूंजीपति लोग हैं और जिन्होंने ब्लैक का पैसा कमाया है और उसको प्रिंटिंग मशींज़ में लगाया है, सरकार को उसकी जांच करनी चाहिये। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि वह पूंजीपति हो ही नहीं सकता है जो साम्प्रदायिक नहीं है। मुझे आप इतिहास में एक भी ऐसा पूंजीपति दिखा दें जो साम्प्रदायिक न हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्रिंटिंग प्रेसिस का नैशनलाइजेशन न हो ?

श्री शशि भूषण : उनका भी नैशनलाइजेशन हो, कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : This Bill seems to be rather a hypocratic attempt to curb the very basis of the roots of communalism and other fissiparous tendencies in our country. It was the Congress, which the communist friends who call themselves 'progressive, of the progressives' also joined, which stabbed the very soul of India and divided it on the basis of communalism, and as a result of which not thousands but millions of people lost their lives, and in consequence an atmosphere of commu nalism, religious hatred and intolerance has pervaded the whole of this sub-continent. I am sorry to say that by these palliative measures or trying to deal with the symptoms of communalism in this part or that, no government will be able to deal with the basic problem of communalism in our country.

The action and reaction of the poison of communalism that was injected into the body-politic as a result of the partition of India is bound to recoil on these two parts of the sub-continent. Unless and until both India and Pakistan come to an understanding on the basis of amity, peace and some sort of common outlook and approach, there does not seem to be much hope for effective eradication of communalism from the life of the people in the sub-continent.

In this respect, I do not look to either Delhi or Islamabad, but to East Bengal, East Pakistan, where a new concept of nationalism has come on the surface, where a new generation of Bengali Muslim young men are throwing a new light not only to Pakistan but to the whole sub-continent of India as well.

I used the word 'hypocratic' for another reason also. This legislation proceeds on the assumption that certain individuals or certain newspapers or certain organisations or some sections of people are responsible for communal, racial, linguistic, regional or caste evils and maladies in our country. Actually, it is not a few individuals or newspapers but it is the politicians who are to blame. They are responsible—and here I also do not absolve myself of that reponsibility. What do they do ? At the time of selection of candidates, what is the approach of each and every political party ? If there is a Muslim majorty in a constituency, a Muslim candidate is selected; if there is a caste Hindu majority, a caste Hindu is chosen; if there is a tribal preponderance in the electorate, a tribal candidate gets preference.

Thus if selection of candidates is on the basis of either caste or community or religious or regional consideration, what will be the election propaganda and what will be the approach of that candidate to the electorate ?

Therefore, this is just an attempt to deal with certain symptoms without trying to tackle the fundamental maladies plaguing the whole national soul and flesh of our country today.

Before going into the other aspects, I would draw attention to another point. In the National Integration Council, a lot of things have been discussed, but unfortunately the very basic concept of Indian nationalism has not been properly understood. I know they claim all wisdom to themselves. I should say that they are not being properly taught to our new generation who are to build the future of our country.

What is the concept of our Indian nationalism? Still, in our history classes, the students are taught as if Indian nationalism is a concept brought by the predatory imperialist power who enforced some sort of political unity upon us, as if like the post-Napoleon State nationalism that developed in the European countries, Indian nationalism is just a post-Napoleonic State nationalism enforced on us by the British imperialism. This is a wrong postulate. Still, in the school textbooks that postulate is used to teach the lesson of nationalism in our country.

There is another theory, that India is nothing but a multinational nationality. I am sorry to remark that our great intellectual, the great philosopher, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who discovered India in Ahmednagar Fort, failed to discover the soul of India when he said that India is nothing but a multinational nationality.

There is another school of thought which feels that India is nothing but an association of sub-national nationalities like the votaries of the concept of nationalism in Russia and China are.

All these concept are basically wrong. India perhaps is the only country in the world, I should say, where nationalism or the concept of national unity and the concept of national consciousness was not created either by the kings or the conquerors, Generals or Ministers, but the very elan of concept of nationalism was a gift of saints, seers and philosophers and also other great creators. *Janani Janmaboomiscba Svargadapi Gareeyasi.* Is there any equivalent anywhere in the world to this? It is a 2,000-year old concept, a geographical concept of *Janani* welded into a profound historical, racial and other concepts to form an ethical sense, divinising, spiritualising, the concept of nationality. Is there any parallel to this anywhere in the history of mankind.

Shankaracharya founded the four great Maths—one at Joshimath, the other at Sringeri, the third at Puri and the fourth at Dwaraka. Why did he do so? And also let us consider the mythological aspect of the *Sathi* in different forms installed all over India, at 108 places. These mythological concepts are those which breathe a unity of outlook of life in India. It was this concept of integration of India which transcended into the concept of divinity on spiritualism. All of us—at any rate many of us—chant the Gayatri mantra which only illustrates how the whole country has been integrated geographically and historically into one concept, a living concept, an organic concept. Therefore, I say that if the Government really want to deal with the problem fundamentally, the first and foremost thing to do is that. The whole concept of nationalism should have to be given a new outlook in all our schools and colleges. History has to be rewritten and a new outlook of Indian nationalism has to be infused in our younger generation.

Indian nationalism is basically cultural; Indian nationalism is essentially spiritual. It did have political ingredients undoubtedly during the last two centuries, but essentially and fundamentally, the concept of Indian nationalism is spiritual and cultural. If we can emphasise that aspect, only then if the common man comes from Assam or from Dwaraka, or from Kanya Kumari or from Kashmir he will have that resonance, a pulsation of harmony, thinking, feeling and sentiment, and he will have that greater appeal and greater sense of the basic concept of Indian nationalism.

Again, there is another piece of history that is being taught, namely, that it was

[Shri Samar Guha]

Aurangazeb who used to levy the *jizya* tax and crush Hinduism. But there history has again gone wrong. It is recorded Aurangazeb's historical tradition that he donated hundreds of rupees to many Hindus to build Hindu temples. Even though during the Muslim period there have been cases of religious intolerance, there have been cases of religious harmony also. It was not done by Aurangazeb, Akbar and Jehangir alone but other people. That aspect of music, art, cultural synthesis of the Indian culture, that aspect has not been emphasized in our Indian history.

If you really want to tackle basically our problem of recialism and communalism and other evils that are plaguing the body politic of India today, then you have to tackle the problem fundamentally. We will have to re-write the history and teach the students in a different way.

I will ask another question. Are the government realy serious or desirous of eradicating communal, racial, linguistic and other viruses from the body politic of this country? If that is so, why don't they take the courage to ban parties that are being built on communal appeal? Whyhave they not shown the courage to ban the Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League or any other communal political party? I would say that if any party makes communal appeal, religious appeal then that political party has to be banned. But that is not being done. Not only that, some other parties support such communal parties. It was the Communist party which joined hand with the Muslim League in the first Kerala Government. Similarly, it was the Communist Party again which joined hands with the Muslim League in 1946 and joined hands with Mr. Suhrawardi in favour of partition..... (*Interruptions*). These mistakes were committed in the past. But for the future let us all agree that no communal party or political party with religious appeal shall be allowed to function in our country.

Again, have you the courage to remove the irritants, the provocations? You have the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University. If the Aligarh Muslim University was a theological university for Islamic study only I would not have said a word against. Similarly, if the Banaras University was for studying Hindu theology, I would not have opposed its name. But it is not so. Yet, you have not the courage to remove the word "Muslim" or "Hindu" from the name of those universities. If you have that courage I will admit that you are serious and sincere in your attempt to eradicate communalism from our body politic.

Shri Ramamurti has already referred to Shiv Sena which is raising a regional cry, the cry of son of the soil. If they are sons of the soil, who am I? Am I not the son of India? Have you the courage to ban that slogan and that organisation? Then I can understand that this government is serious about eradicating regionalism.

Again, there is the question of the domicile certificate. If you want to go to Kashmir and want to have a piece of land you should have a domicile certificate, which is putting a restriction on freedom of movement. If I am a Bengali and I want to settle in Assam I should have a domicile certificate; otherwise, I cannot purchase a house there or enjoy the other privileges which the people of Assam are enjoying. Domicile certificate is insisted upon by many states for employment and acquisition of property. Why do you not try to do away with it? If you want to eradicate linguism and regionalism then remove that domicile certificate.

Again, there are some temples converted into mosques and some mosques converted into temples in our country. When a Muslim sees a mosque converted into a temple he feels irritated and when a Hindu sees a temple converted into a mosque he feels irritated. Do you have the courage not to allow either the Hindus or the Muslims to use it or to see that the wrong is undone and the irritation is removed. If you go to Banaras, what do you find? A mosque is built on the structure of on old Hindu temple. This is an irritation. Such irritation and elements of that provocation should be removed if you really want to go into the very vital of the causes of communalism and racialism in our country.

If Government is really serious to implement the ideas that were discussed and certain conclusions arrived at in the National Integration Council, meeting

at Srinagar I suggest that a National Commission should be set up to go into the fundamental problems so that really a programme can be chalked out in all its aspects—political, social, cultural, educational, historical and other associated aspects—to deal fundamentally with the problem and to develop a real organic concept of Indian nationalism.

One word about the penal measures that have been suggested in this Bill. They may be effective in the case of newspapers but, I am afraid, they will not be effective—rather, they will prove a dangerous weapon in the hands of the police and also, I should say, of political rival groups—in the case of elections. There are certain provisions whose language is very imprecise and not categorical; generalised and not discriminatory language has been used. What may be the result ? Suppose, in an area where the Tribal people are there, the Tribal candidate—according to your Constitutional provisions you have special seats for the Tribals and the Scheduled Castes—will appeal for Tribal or Scheduled Caste votes on that basis. In the Muslim majority area or in the Hill areas of Assam—you have constituted a Hill State—naturally their appeal to the electorate will be on the basis of either religion or regionalism. Therefore certain dangerous things are there. It may happen at the time of elections when there is no single party ruling the country today and there are different political parties, that out of hatred, jealousy or mischievous motive they may instigate certain police officer to institute a case against the winning candidate. That might create serious trouble.

Therefore I suggest that before enacting this Bill into law the language, particularly of the penal measures concerning the election aspect, should be more careful, precise, categorical and discriminatory.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Chairman, I have heard the speeches of Members of the Opposition very carefully. I can understand the hon. Member of the Jan Sangh having some grouse against the Bill but I do not understand how the hon. Member belonging to the Communist Party, Shri Ramamurti, should oppose the Bill. So far as Professor Samar Guha is concerned, I can understand his philosophy. After all, he is a poet and a philosopher.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am a student of science; I have nothing to do with poetry.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You are more a poet and a philosopher. Naturally, poets and philosophers are bound to have confused ideas.

He said, let us develop an organic Indian concept of nationalism based on spiritualism and on an ethical concept.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I did not say that we should develop; I said that Indian nationalism was not a product of State nationalism as developed in Europe after Napoleon but it was a product of the cultural and spiritual values of India; it was a product of the soil and it had not been forced upon us by imperialism. Why do you misquote me ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Having given a patient hearing, I expect the same indulgence to me on his part. If I were to go back to these ideas of spiritualism and ethical concepts, I am afraid, there will be more vivisection and division of this country rather than integration and secularism. I do not want to join issues with him on these highly abstract ideas and concepts which cannot be defined and their meanings cannot be determined.

I want to put two very simple questions to Mr. Ramamurti. He is not here but Mr. Umanath is here. Do they feel the necessity of such a measure? Do the conditions prevail which necessitate such a measure? These are the two questions which they must answer. I am prepared to answer the question whether by means of legislation alone we will be able to remove those conditions. Legislation is not the only means by which we can remove the conditions which are giving rise to communal, caste, regional and religious hatred and animosity. I quite agree with that. Is it also not necessary to have a legislation along with other means like propaganda and education to be carried on by all political leaders and political parties?

SHRI UMANATH : But the existing legislations have not been used for that. That was his main point.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Because there are certain lacunae in existing legislations. We want to fill in those lacunae by this piece of legislation. That is exactly the necessity of this legislation. This necessity was felt by the National Integration Conference held at Srinagar. It is in pursuance of the National Integration Conference that this legislation has been brought forward. This is not the first time that we are discussing this legislation or this measure. It was sent to a Joint Committee and some of the Members representing different parties had full possible opportunity to discuss the matter. I have gone through the evidence given and, at the same time, the notes of dissent appended to this report. I find that the very necessity of such a legislation is not challenged. They have attacked this measure on one ground or the other. In a sense, therefore, even the Communist Party has accepted the necessity of such a legislation. What is the use of, at a later stage when the measure emanating from the Joint Committee is being discussed in this House, opposing it in toto? That is my grievances against Mr. Ramamurti.

Then, coming to the question of my hon. friend, Mr. Goyal, from Jan Sangh, he has taken up the cause on behalf of the press, that a provision militates against the freedom of the press. Of course, there are only 8 clauses in this Bill—it is not a very long Bill—dealing with different aspects. I need not deal with those things because the time at my disposal is very limited.

Clause 2 defines 'communal forces', the forces which give rise to communalism. Clause 2 also amends section 153A of the Indian Penal Code. Clause 3 deals with penalty for statements creating or promoting enmity, hatred or ill-will between classes. Clause 4 deals with the Criminal Procedure which is a consequence of, or a corollary to, the acceptance of the amendment to section 153A of the Indian Penal Code. Clause 5 deals with amendment of Representation of People Act. Clause 6 deals with the publication or printing of matters which spread either rumours or feelings of communalism. Clause 7 deals with penalty. Clause 8 deals with the Press Consultative Committee. These are the eight Clauses of this Bill. Therefore, there could be no quarrel, whatsoever, on this Bill, on these Clauses.

I must tell Mr. Goyal that, when we deal with the freedom of the Press, we should always remember that, whatever may be the piece of legislation that may be passed by this House, it cannot militate against the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution, and if there is a reasonable restriction, no person or no press should have any kind of quarrel with that piece of legislation.

When I heard some of the speeches, I was shocked that, having supported it in the Joint Committee, they had the courage to come before this House and oppose it and even call bad names to this piece of legislation—calling it a hypocritical legislation and going back to the original ideas like the ideas based on spiritualism, ethics, evolution of organic Indian concept, nationalism based on spiritualism, and so on.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You have not understood me at all.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I have heard every word of your speech.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I never called it 'hypocritical'.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You had used that word; otherwise, there is no reasons for me to quarrel with my friend after hearing his speech. As I said, he is both a poet and a philosopher—the way in which he described the culture, the concept of spiritualism and ethical ideas, he used a poetic language.

With these words, I appeal to the members on the Opposite not to oppose such a measure which is a necessity of the present time and which has emanated from the consensus arrived at the National Integration Council meeting.

With these words, I support the measuer.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : सभापति जी, साम्प्रदायिकता और जातिवाद इन दोनों के खिलाफ़ सभी राजनीतिज्ञ हैं और जो इन दोनों से फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, कम से कम जुबान से तो वह भी यही कहते हैं कि साम्प्रदायिकता बुरी है, जातिवाद बुरा है। मैं तो यही मानकर चलूंगा कि जब पूरा देश यह कहता है कि ये

दोनों चीजें बुरी हैं तो सचमुच सभी यही चाहते हैं कि न साम्प्रदायिकता रहे और न जातिवाद रहे।

मंत्री जी ने इन दोनों को मिटाने के लिए एक लंगड़ा कदम उठाया है। अच्छा है। अपाहिज आदमी एक कदम भी उठा दे तो घरवाले खुश होंगे, लेकिन कदम कौन सा उठना चाहिए? जब हम साम्प्रदायिकता को लेते हैं —तो सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि यह पनपती क्यों है? आप इसकी जड़ में जाइये तो वुनियाद मिलेगी। "परम्परागत रूढ़िवादी रिवाज और वैज्ञानिक चिन्तन" इन दोनों का टकराव होता है। अगर वैज्ञानिक चिन्तन हम चालू कर दें और परम्परागत रूढ़िवादी रिवाजों से छुटकारा पाया जाय तो साम्प्रदायिकता दो महीने में खत्म हो जाय, लेकिन उसे हम नहीं करना चाहते हैं, तो फिर हम इससे छुटकारा नहीं पा सकते हैं।

वैज्ञानिक चिन्तन में कोई इंजीनियर है, उसका जो लड़का होगा वह पैदायशी इंजीनियर नहीं बन सकता है। उसे पढ़ना पड़ेगा, जितना कोर्स उसके बाप ने पढ़ा था उससे ज्यादा पढ़ना पड़ेगा क्योंकि उस बीच में कुछ नयी थ्योरीज भी आ गई हैं। उसके बाद इम्तहान देना पड़ेगा, अगर उसमें पास हो गया तो वह भी इंजीनियर बन जायेगा। यह तो है वैज्ञानिक चिन्तन। लेकिन अगर किसी इंजीनियर के वर्खुरदार पैदा होते ही इंजीनियर निकलें तो जब वह कोई मकान या पुल बनायेंगे उसकी खुदा ही खैर करे कि कैसा वह मकान या पुल बनेगा।

आज के जमाने में हम जितने सम्प्रदाय चलाये हुए हैं इस देश में वे सम्प्रदाय मां-बाप से विरासत में मिलते हैं। वह फूल-सा बालक जिसको बोलने की तमीज नहीं, जिसकी बुद्धि का विकास होने जा रहा है, उसके पैदा होते ही कहा जाता है एक हिन्दू और आ गया, एक मुसलमान और आ गया या एक ईसाई तशरीफ ले आये क्योंकि यह परम्परागत रूढ़िवाद चला आ रहा है। पहले तो 99 फीसदी लोग बिना पढ़े-लिखे थे, उन दिनों हिन्दू मूसलमानों में सम्प्रदाय चलता था। लेकिन अबसे बीस साल बाद जबकि कोई बिना पढ़ा-लिखा नहीं रहेगा उस जमाने में भी अगर उसी रिवाज के मातहत हिन्दू और मुसलमान पैदा किये जायें जोकि ज्यादातर इस नस्ल के होंगे जोकि हिन्दू धर्म, इसलाम और क्रिश्चियानिटी नहीं जानेंगे जैसे कि बिना पढ़े-लिखे और बिना जानकारी के इंजीनियर बन जायेंगे तब इस मुल्क की मौत के अलावा और कुछ हो नहीं सकता है। यह इसकी बुनियाद है जोकि बहुत कड़ई है, अच्छी नहीं लगेगी। बात बहुत सीधी है। मां-बाप से विरासत में जब मजहब मिलता है तो उसका नतीजा क्या होगा? आज एक तरफ विज्ञान ने बड़ी तरक्की की है, कृषि और कारखानों के ढंग बदल गए लेकिन दूसरी तरफ मजहब में कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई है। वही पुरानी घिसी पिटी बात चल रही है। हिन्दू अपने मजहब में खोज नहीं करना चाहते, शोध नहीं करना चाहते और न समय के हिसाब से कोई परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। इसी प्रकार से दूसरे मजहब वाले भी कुछ नहीं करना चाहते क्योंकि उनकी फैक्ट्री बनी हुई है। एक औरत मर्द जो कि आज हिन्दू हैं वह हिन्दू पैदा कर रहे हैं। कल उनको मुसलमान बना दीजिए तो कलमा पढ़कर वही फैक्ट्री मुसलमान ढालने लगेगी। परसों उनको शुद्ध कर लीजिए तो फिर वही फैक्ट्री हिन्दू ढालने लगेगी। नतीजा यह हुआ कि धर्म के अन्दर जो खोज होनी चाहिए थी, शोध होना चाहिए था, जो तरक्की होनी चाहिए थी वह बन्द हो गई। अगर सरकार में हिम्मत हो, इस देश के राजनीतिज्ञों में हिम्मत हो तो कोई फैसला लें, या तो यह कहें कि जैसा चल रहा है वैसे ही ठीक है या फिर अगर सही मानों में साम्प्रदायिकता को खत्म करना है और बढ़िया हिन्दू, बढ़िया मुसलमान, बढ़िया सिख, बढ़िया ईसाई, बढ़िया पारसी पैदा करने हैं तो वह तभी बढ़िया पैदा होंगे जब कि इंजीनियर का बेटा पैदा होते ही इंजीनियर नहीं होगा बल्कि पढ़ने लिखने और इम्तहान देने के बाद इंजीनियर बनेगा। धर्म के क्लास चलें इस में कोई एतराज

[श्री महराज सिंह भारती]

की बात नहीं है । लेकिन आप उन के लिए कोर्स बनाओ । हर बच्चा जो मुल्क में पैदा होगा वह किसी मजहब का नहीं माना जायगा जब तक कि वह बालिग हो कर एलान न कर दे कि मैं इस मजहब को पसन्द करता हूं और इस की परीक्षा देता हूं और एलान करता हूं कि मैं हिन्दू हूं या मुसलमान हूं या फलां मजहब का हूं । मान लो वह एलान न करे तो वह किसी मजहब का नहीं । क्या आप में इसके लिए हिम्मत है ? इस को देश फेस नहीं कर सकता है । लेकिन जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक धर्मों में भावनाओं की लड़ाई रहेगी । जजबात भड़कते रहेंगे और छुरी और लाठी भी चलती रहेगी । आप के भाषण से यह काम ठीक होने वाला नहीं है । वह फैक्ट्री जो ढाल रही है उसको आप सही कर दें कि बच्चा किसी भी मजहब का पैदा नहीं होना चाहिए तभी काम बन सकता है ।

इसी तरह से जातिवाद को सब बुरा मानते हैं और सभी चाहते हैं कि जातिवाद खत्म हो जाना चाहिए लेकिन राजनीति में इसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं । ईमानदारी की बात यह है कि आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में सचमुच जाति जैसी कोई चीज होती भी है ? जब मैं बहुत छोटा सा था तो मेरे गांव में कम-से-कम 25-30 प्रेत और चुड़ैलें थीं । इस पीपल के ऊपर फलां प्रेत और उस पेड़ पर फलां चुड़ैल । लेकिन आज मेरे गांव में एक भी भूत, परेत और चुड़ैल नहीं है क्योंकि उनके चेले बनने बन्द हो गये । हममें से ईमानदारी से लोग भूत, परेत में यकीन करते थे । जबकि वास्तव में कोई नहीं था खाली दिमागी हवा थी । इसी तरह से आज लोग यकीन करते हैं जाति-पांति में । लेकिन में पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या जाति-पांति है कहीं ? नहीं है । लोग कहते हैं कि मेरी रगों में मेरे बाप का खून है । बाप का खून नहीं होता । खून होता है मां का । बाप का तो बीज होता है । एक बड़ी ऊंची जाति का मालदार आदमी जब किसी गरीब घर की कन्या के साथ कोई बुरा काम करता है तो उसको बड़ी शान के साथ कहता है । लेकिन जब किसी अमीर औरत ने किसी छोटी जाति के गरीब तन्दरुस्त आदमी को वही काम करने के लिए उकसाया है तो न तो वह औरत कहती है क्योंकि उसको डर रहता है कि उसकी इज्जत चली जायगी और न वह गरीब कह सकता है क्योंकि उसको यह डर रहता है कि वह पीटा जायेगा । बीज के बारे में कौन नहीं जानता है ? हजारों साल हो गये नस्लों को बदलते हुए । रक्त की बात कही जाती है । आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में जितनी श्रेणियों का रक्त हिन्दुओं में है उतना ही ब्राह्मणों में, मुसलमानों और बाल्मीकियों में भी है । इसलिये वैज्ञानिक युग में जाति की बात कहीं नहीं निभ सकती है । जाति-पांति कहीं नहीं है यह तो एक भूत-परेत की तरह से मुल्क में वहम पड़ा हुआ है । यह वहम कैसे निकले ? खाली भाषण से नहीं निकलेगा । सबसे बढ़िया कदम यह हो सकता है कि केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय सरकारों के जो कर्मचारी हैं किसी तरह से आप इन्हें ऐसा बना दो जो जाति-पांति में वे यकीन न करें । आज जाति पांति की खामी सरकारी कर्मचारियों में हर स्तर पर मौजूद है । जब दरोगा जी और जज साहब जाति-पांति में यकीन करते हैं तो कैसे यह समस्या हल होगी । इसलिये ऐसे नियम बना दो कि जो जाति-पांति को तोड़कर शादी करेगा उसीको नौकरी मिलेगी । सूबा, भाषा और जाति आदि के वैरियर टूट जायें एक नई ऐसी जाति बन जाये जिसकी कोई जाति न हो । अगर यह हो जाये तो इस समस्या का समाधान अपने आप हो जायेगा । आजादी के बाद 21 साल नष्ट हो गये, आजादी के बाद साम्प्रदायिकता और जाति पांति पहले से ज्यादा बढ़ी है, कम नहीं हुई है । लोग समझते थे कि तालिम के साथ यह बुराई दूर हो जायेगी, खत्म हो जायेगी । लेकिन यह खत्म होने वाली नहीं है ।

मेरे जिले में जिस वक्त वकीलों की बार का चुनाव हुआ तो एक बनिया और एक ब्राह्मण खड़े हुए और बाकी जातियां उन लोगों के साथ बट गयीं । खुलकर प्रचार किया गया । इसी तरह से आप शिक्षा संस्थाओं में देख लें कि वहां के चुनाव में क्या गन्दगी फैलती है । पढ़ने

लिखने से जाति पांति और साम्प्रदायिकता नहीं खत्म होगी। पढ़ा लिखा आदमी तो और ज्यादा खतरनाक और साम्प्रदायिक बन गया है बमुकाबले बिना पढ़े-लिखे के। तो इसके लिये एक ऐसा कदम उठाना पड़ेगा जिससे जाति पांति खत्म हो जाये, जिससे सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी जाति के न रह जायें। 21 साल तो नष्ट हो गये अब भी अगर इस दिशा में कदम उठाया जाय तो आगे आने वाले 50 साल में हम कह सकते हैं कि जाति, भाषा तथा स्थान भेद को भूल कर लोग शादी विवाह करेंगे और एक ऐसी जाति इस देश में बन जायेगी जिसकी कोई जाति नहीं होगी। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि यद्यपि भूत, परेत कोई नहीं था मगर पूरा देश यकीन करता था, ऐसे ही जाति न कभी थी, न आज है और न आइन्दा होगी। लोग जिस जाति रूपी भूत पर यकीन किये हुए हैं, उस भूत को लोगों के दिमागों से निकालने का यही एक तरीका हो सकता है। जब तक साम्प्रदायवाद देश में घुसा रहेगा इस समस्या का हल कानून से नहीं हो सकेगा। मंत्रीजी भले ही इस बिल को पास करा लें लेकिन इससे उनके दिमाग से वह भूत निकलने वाला नहीं है। जो कानून में पकड़ जायेगा वह तो पकड़ जायेगा। लेकिन जो नहीं पकड़ा जायेगा उसको आप क्या करेंगे। एक तरफ आप कह रहे हैं कि जो जाति की घृणा पैदा करेगा वह पाप करेगा। लेकिन जो अपनी जाति का नाम लेकर उसको बढ़ाना चाहता है, उसको आप प्रोसीक्यूट करेंगे ? नहीं कर सकते। यह तो अपनी जाति के यार दोस्त पैदा कर रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ़ अगर दोस्ती पैदा होगी तो उसके साथ-साथ दूसरी तरफ़ घृणा भी पैदा होगी। यह तो सब एक दूसरे से जुड़ा हुआ है। जहां भी इस प्रकार की कुरीतियां पैदा हो रही हैं उनको आप रगड़ डालिये। अगर हिम्मत हो तो कुछ बड़े कदम उठा लिये जायें जिसमें धर्म के लिये, सम्प्रदाय के लिये बाल का क्या फैशन हो, कपड़ा खाना कैसा हो, वेश-भूषा कैसी हो, यह सब न होकर खोपड़ी के हिसाब से तय करें। इंजीनियर हो चाहे, जज हो, उसकी सनद से उसको इंजीनियर समझा जाये, वेश-भूशा या तिलक से न समझा जाय। अगर सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठाये तो लोग उसका स्वागत करेंगे। इसलिये इस लंगड़े बिल का लंगड़े ढंग से मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the limited objective of the Bill is concerned, it is certainly long overdue and our efforts to contain the forces that cause disintegration in the country should have been made earlier. So far we have expressed pious intentions and sometimes made provisions in the law to compel to behave in a positive manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only five minutes for each Member, because the time is over and after one or two speakers I will be calling the Minister.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: So, so far as positive action is concerned, we cannot possibly legislate for positive action. We could force a man not to say certain things but by his action and otherwise he can certainly do things which may create tension. It has been well brought out by several Members that communal propaganda can not only be done by meetings, or by word of mouth, but by the entire social situation in which communalism thrives. Therefore, we must first of all try to make action, administrative and educative, to prevent any communal tensions. It is good that we are at least trying to contain the forces that are considered to be forces of disintegration.

Yesterday, in relation to another measure also, we had occasion to discuss these forces that are called subversive forces or forces of disintegration. These forces would operate in the country, but we should try to see that they do not strike the limits which may be disruptive to the existence of the country. Therefore, so far as the publications are concerned, it has been well brought out here that so many things are published in the country which are quite contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, to communal harmony, and so many other aspects. Many newspapers have been named here. Certainly, we should be able to put an end to such things. I hope the Members of the Consultative Committee

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

would not only be constituted according to the law, but it would have that authority and it would act according to the expectations of the law that we make, and that it will really see to it that these cantankerous statements and other things that spread communalism are laid to rest, and I hope that the Committee would have enough strength to prevent such things whether they emanate from a particular minority community or for that matter, any community.

The only other reservation that I have regarding this legislation is the reference to language and regional forces. Here, certainly there is some scope for misuse. India, we have always said, is a country where great inequality exists, where regional imbalances exist, and where people in authority may not be able to pay equal attention to the problems of different areas and there may arise problems in various areas. Approach to these problems on the basis of any community would be wrong, and any approach based on that, that some people do want certain justice to be done to them, would be certainly unfair to the people concerned.

That is why, while this legislation certainly is a great step forward, at least so far as the administrative side is concerned, it would help us to put before the people certain norms of behaviour which we expect of our citizens to adhere to or we would like our citizens to observe in their conduct in matters of public life. It certainly also has certain dangers which we should be aware of. Apart from the dangers and the misuse that it may bring about, I think by and large this measure has to be welcomed, and we welcome it and we support it.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL: (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, I am really at a difficulty as to what I should do with reference to the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee of which I was a member. This Bill is neither here nor there. The Government have brought forward this Bill because of their interest in national integration, that is to say, for putting down violence and all those evil things which went with violence. But my question to government is this. Have they not sufficient powers already in their hands to deal wtih such things? Even as late as sometime last year they set in motion a certain law which was already in their armoury, in their statute book and a number of papers were prosecuted. When they launched prosecution against all those papers it was under the law which was already in existence, not under any special powers which they derived from some Ordinance which they had to pass on the occasion for the purpose. The law was there. But it was not implemented properly and promptly. That is the complaint. The present Bill is not substantially different from the existing law. So, there is no great necessity for it. That is one point.

My other point is that when the existing law was put in operation it went mostly against the Muslim minority community. Out of the 20 papers that were prosecuted 15 belonged to the minority community and mostly published in Urdu language.

Why should it happen like that? Even government authorities, people who advise the government to take such action, why should they give advice in such a partial way against the minorities? The sufferers are the minorities. Yet, action is also taken against the minorities. How does it happen that the very minorities who have suffered are being prosecuted under the existing law? I hope the new law, when it comes to be implemented, will be implemented justly and properly.

Since so many things have been said on this occasion in the House on this Bill, I think it is only reasonable for me to give an answer to some of them. Though on the face of it they may look irrelevant, since they were brought in I want to refer to some of them. Therefore, I hope you will give me some indulgence in this matter.

Moreover, it is not even two minutes since I began and you are ringing the bell. That is not fair to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have had five minutes.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL: No, Sir, please excuse me. I had asked for permission even in the morning. I was in time in sending my request for permission to speak.

Straightway I want to say that it is not the generality of the majority community

that is indulging in, what you call, communalism or violence against any other group of people. It is not that at all. Take the case of the Hindus and the Mussalmans and also remember the fact that there are about 600,000 villages, towns and cities in this country. I do not think there is any village where there is not a single Mussalman. There are villages in which there are 10, 1,000 or 5,000 Mussalmans but there is no village in any part of the country where there is no Mussalman. And, of course, there are the Hindus also. It is not the case of anybody that these Mussalmans and Hindus, who are living in every village, are fighting with each other every day and are pouncing upon each other's throats every day. It is not so.

Then, how did the holocausts which we witnessed during the last 20 or 21 years happen? They happened because of the people previous speakers have spoken about. It is only a small section of people who for their own reasons and aggrandisement are indulging in this thing and some others, some very innocent people of the majority community, are also aroused and involved and therefore these things happen.

Moreover, people who want to arouse the feelings of the people, refer to the past and say what the invaders did, what the Mussalmans in the past did. But when they refer to the past they must do it in a reasonable way. There are cases in the past which perhaps they do not know or which they know but are suppressing purposely. When Babar invaded this part of the country, thousands and thousands of Muslim Meos who were there event hen in this country marshalled themselves behind the Hindu raja and fought against the invader and thousands of them lost their lives. It is a master of history.

Going to the far end of the country, the west coast of India, Kerala, there were Mussalmans there from the earliest times. The Rajas were so hospitable that they welcomed them and made them live there; so much so that when the Portuguese came as invaders, not as traders, it was a Mussalman admiral who was given the whole charge of fighting with the Portuguese invaders. This Mussalman was the admiral of the Hindu Raja's navy There were other thousands of Mussalmans in the army fighting for their raja and for their country.

Then again, in another part of the south there was the Pandyan kingdom during the ancient times. It was one of the Tamil kingdoms. About 800 or so years ago Sultan Allauddin of Delhi sent his army to the south. That army came to fight with the army of the Pandyan King which had a contingent of 20,000 Mussalmans in the front lines. When the commander-in-chief of the invading army saw this contingent of Mussalmans he tried to persuade them to go aside but they refused. The Muslim soldiers said that they were for tecting pro their country and were fighting for their raja. That was what they said. Therefore the invador he could not conquer Madurai and the path of the invader was deflected; he went in another direction. I can cite more instances of this sort. There was no of feeling ill-will where the general life of the people was concerned.

Then, one other previous speaker complained against another speaker, a friend of mine. I also have to complain. He is a good friend of mine but I also have, however, to make a complaint against him. He spoke about the Muslim League and disparaged the Communists who joined it. The fact is, Communists came later on. It was the Congress in 1952 which joined hands with the Muslim League and carried on an election campaign.

You may ask the ex-President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, who will be able to bear witness to the fact what an advantage he had got by an alliance with the Muslim League. Then, in 1960, as against the Communists, the Muslim League, the P.S.P. and the Congress joined together in Kerala under the auspices of Pandit Nehru. That is what happened.

Some people disparage religion and religious organisation. It is a question of aggrandisement on the part of certain people and, moreover, they speak of religion as being responsible for the trouble and want that religions the must go out. All right. Even supposing all the religions go out, I want to tell everybody that as long as man has got thinking power, as long as there is freedom of thought, as long as there is freedom of conscience

[Shri M. Muhammad Ismail

there will be differences of opinion amongst the people. There will be minorities and majorities. The question is how the majority and minority are to live together. It is not a question of suppressing one group or the other. A few people go the wrong way for their own reasons and they have to pay for it. Those people do not realise the fact that there will be majorities and minorities and they have to co-exist. There is no country in the world today and there was no country in the world in the past which did not have a majority and minority. You read the history. Therefore, we should not beat about the bush. We must come out directly to see how to deal with that.

Now, so many cases of violence, bloodshed, looting and holocaust have happened. There was the Government and there was the law. How do you explain that nothing was done for days and days after these things happened? There was violence and all that for days and days, for a week or so, and the miscreants were left to do what they pleased to do according to their strength. The law did not intervene. Even then, when the missions of law came forward, the ydid not do the right thing. Is that the purpose for which you want to make the law more stringent? When you make the law more stringent, what will you do with such missions of the law? There is no provision in the Bill for that. There is a certain provision which will rather serve as an instrument of mischief in the hands of the mischievous people. For example, you have made a distinction between one place and another where the offences contemplated in the Bill are committed. You say, if an offence is committed in an ordinary place, the punishment is upto three years but if it is committed in a place of worship, it goes upto five years. That is a discrimination between the same offences on the score of the place where they are committed.

So far as Muslims are concerned—I think, it is the case with Christians also who have Sunday Sermons—when Friday and Id prayers take place, a speech, a lecture or a *kutba* is a part and parcel of the prayer, the compulsory prayer. If the place of worship is brought into focus, the law officers may want to know what is happening there. These *kutbas* are going on for the last 1,400/- years. When you speak of the place of worship, it will come into their view and if they are mischievously-inclined, they will make use of it in a wrong way. We tabled amendments to make an exception of such *kutbas* and sermons but they were not accepted.

Then, my hon. friend, Mr. Goyal, spoke about the provision concerning the publications. I sided with him even in the Joint Committee. Because of one objectionable paper that is being printed in a press, all the other papers which are being printed in the same press also come to grief. It will affect, particularly, the small papers which do not own printing presses of their own. They cannot afford to have presses of their own.

Therefore, these provisions are there. But the most emphatic thing is the implementation of the law, the manner in which the law is implemented and the supervision that the Government has upon those who administer the law. That is the thing which can bring some good out of this law.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (बरामती) : सभापति महोदय, इस क्रिमिनल एंड इलैक्शन लाज एमेंडमैंट बिल के द्वारा यह दुरुस्ती की गई है कि इंडियन पीनल कोड के सेक्शन 153ए में "फ़ीलिंग्ज आफ़ एनमिटी" और "हेट्रिड" के साथ "डिसहार्मनी" और "इलविल" ये नये शब्द डाल दिये गये हैं और सेक्शन 505 में भी विभिन्न ग्रुप्स में एनमिटी आदि पैदा करने की बात को सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है। इसी प्रकार डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को इस बारे में कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार दे दिया गया है।

मेरी दृष्टि से यह ठीक किया गया है। हो सकता है कि इन प्राविजन्ज के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में कभी कुछ लोगो को दिक्कत या तकलीफ़ हो। मेरे विचार में हिन्दुस्तान में जब तक आर्थिक विषमता कायम रहती है और समाज की रचना पुराने चातुर्वर्ण्य आश्रम पर आधारित रहती है, तब तक जात-पात का समाप्त होना मुश्किल है। आपने देखा होगा कि जब पिछड़े हुए, बैकवर्ड या ग़रीब लोग अपनी बुद्धि, धन या ताकत से दूसरों के बराबर हो जाते हैं, तब उनको यह तकलीफ़ नहीं होती है। आपने पढ़ा होगा कि

पिछले दिनों मध्य प्रदेश, यू० पी०, महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र प्रदेश आदि में ग़रीब पिछड़े हुए लोगों पर, जिन को हरिजन कहा जाता है, क्या क्या अत्याचार किए गये और उन को कितनी तकलीफ़ हुई। एक लड़के को ज़िन्दा जला दिया गया, मकान जला दिए गये और मार-पीट की गई। इन घटनाओं के पीछे आर्थिक विषमता ही है।

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, वह ठीक है। सब जातियों के लोगों में आपस में बैर नहीं होता है, लेकिन जो लोग लीडरशिप चाहते हैं, जिन की लीडरशिप बहुत दिनों से चलती आई है, जो उसको छोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं, यद्यपि धर्म आदि के नाम पर झगड़े पैदा करने की उन की इनटेन्शन नहीं होती है, लेकिन उन की गतिविधियों से झगड़े पैदा हो जाते हैं और वे उन को खत्म करने का प्रयत्न नहीं करते हैं। इस प्रकार जातियों में आपस में झगड़े पैदा होते हैं।

जहां तक मैंने विभिन्न धार्मिक पुस्तकों को पढ़ा है, मुझे उनमें ऐसी कोई बात नजर नहीं आई है जिससे अन्य धर्मावलम्बियों के साथ झगड़ा पैदा हो सके। इस्लाम धर्म के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुरान शरीफ़ की बात तो ज़्यादा नहीं कहता, लेकिन एक छोटी सी बात बताना चाहता हूं कि जब एक मुसलमान दूसरे को मिलता है, तो कहता है, "सलामो अलेकुम" और दूसरा जवाब देता है, "व अलेकुम सलाम"—पहला कहता है कि तुम्हें शान्ति मिले और दूसरा जवाब देता है कि तुम्हें शान्ति मिले।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सलामो अलेकुम, व अलेकुम सलाम, दोज़ख-उल-हराम, जन्नत-उल-मुकाम।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : बाइबल में कहा गया है :

'Love is God, the Kingdom of God'

सब धार्मिक पुस्तकों में यही शिक्षा दी गई है कि आपस में प्रेम करो, मुहब्बत करो। हिन्दू धर्म में "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" की शिक्षा दी गई है, अर्थात् सारे संसार के लोगों को अपने कुटुम्ब के लोगों के समान समझो। लेकिन कुछ लोग धर्म के नाम पर अखबारों के द्वारा बुराई और लड़ाई-झगड़ा फैलाते हैं। मेरे पास यह आर्गनाइज़र है। यह निकालने वाले लोग कौन हैं, मालूम नहीं, उस पार्टी को मैं छोड़ देता हूं। लेकिन इस की हेडिंग देखें, हर आर्गनाइजर की हेडिंग आप ऐसी पाएंगे कि मुस्लिम गुंडाज़ या फौरेन मिशनरीज़, यह मैंने जहां तक देखा और पढ़ा उसके आधार पर कह रहा हूं, दूसरों के लिए मैं नहीं कहता। यह पढ़ने के साथ ही कोई आदमी जो खुद को हिन्दू कहता हो मुस्लिम गुंडाज शब्द पढ़ते ही उस की नजर बदल जाती है। तो समाज में एक हारमोनियसनेस जिस को कहते हैं वह पैदा करने की जरूरत है। उसके लिए जितने भी तरीके हो सकते हैं वह अपनाने की जरूरत है। यह कानून तो आप ठीक लाए हैं, इस के अन्दर कम्यूनल शब्द ठीक डाला है। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जो लोग ऐसा करने वाले हैं उन से भी मैं विनती करूँगा कि वह ऐसा कुछ न करें। लाखों वर्ष से हम जिन्दा हैं और लाखों वर्ष अभी हमारे बच्चे, हमारी संतानें जिन्दा रहेंगी। न मुसलमान किसी थैले में बन्द कर के हिन्दुओं को समुद्र में फैंक देंगे न कोई हिन्दू ही मुसलसानों को एक जगह पर करके समुद्र में डाल देगा। ऐसी बात कभी होने वाली नहीं है। एक जगह पर रोजाना रहना है खाना पीना करना है, उठना बैठना है तो यह चीजें फिर रोजाना बार बार क्यों की जाती हैं? इस में मैंने पढ़ा कि जजमेंट देते हुए जज ने भी जो लिखा है वह बड़ा गलत है कि अमुक जाति के एक जगह होते हैं, अमुक जाति के दूसरी जगह होते हैं। जाति पांति तो लिखना ही गलत है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से भी कहूंगा कि सर्विस देने में भी ऐसा लिखवाते हैं कि हिन्दू है या मुस्लिम है और फिर ब्रैकेट के अन्दर लिखना पड़ता है कि हिन्दू में मराठा है या कौन है। यह इस तरह से जाति पांति को जिन्दा रखना, उस को खत्म करने की कोशिश न करना

[श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

ठीक नहीं है। समाज में यह सब चीजें अब बदलनी होंगी। डिक्शनरी के शब्द भी बदलने होंगे। मराठी में एक कहावत है गांव तेथे महार-वाड़ा। यह अगर हम आज भी कहते रहें तो यह कितना बुरा लगेगा। हमारे भंडारे साहब जैसे आदमी जो कांस्टीट्यूशनल एक्सपर्ट हैं और आप की उस कुर्सी पर भी बैठते रहते हैं, उनके जैसे लोगों को यह पुरानी कहावतें कहकर बदनाम करते रहें तो यह कितना खराब काम होगा। इसलिए इसको इस प्रकार बदलना होगा—गांव तेथे घाण। इसका मतलब है गांव में जहां गन्दगी होती हैं, उस की तरफ इसका इशारा है। यह हम सब के लिए कहते हैं। तो इस तरह से इस को बदलना होगा। इसी तरह से एक और कहावत है—बाजारात तुरी भट्ट भट्टनीज भारी। उस वक्त गांव में एक भट्ट हुआ करता था, उसके यहां दारिद्रय रहता था, उसके लिए यह कहावत कही जाती थी। लेकिन अब वह कहावत कहते रहें तो इससे ऐसे लोगों को तकलीफ होगी। इसलिए उसको बदल कर इस प्रकार कहें :—

"बाजारात तुरी घरात मारानारी।"

इसका मतलब हर जगह गरीबी है, हर जगह पावर्टी है। ऐसे यह शब्द बदलने होंगे। इसी प्रकार से शिवाजी का वहां एक मेला हुआ करता है। उसमें औरंगजेब को कैसे मारा था, यह पार्ट ले कर दिखाते हैं। यह भी चीज बदलनी होगी। आज जमाना बदल गया है। पहले जमाने में तो ऐसा था कि मूंछ मुड़ाने के मतलब होते थे कि इसके मां-बाप मर गए हैं। पर आज अगर कोई बड़ी-बड़ी मूंछ वाला किसी सिनेमा या दूसरे सार्वजनिक स्थान पर चला जाय तो लोग उसी को देखते रहेंगे। तो जमाने के हिसाब से हर चीज बदलनी होगी। आज जब आदमी चांद पर जा रहा है, विज्ञान और टेक्नालाजी ने इतनी उन्नति कर ली है तो पिछले जमाने की बातें नहीं चलेंगी। पहले ऐसा होता था, रामचन्द्र रोते हैं चांद लेने के लिए तो उन को आईना ला कर दिखाते हैं कि यह लो चांद। पर आज का आदमी आइना नहीं दिखाएगा। वह कहेगा चलो चांद पर चलते हैं।

तो मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है गवर्नमेंट से कि गवर्नमेंट कानून को लागू करे। पुस्तक में कानून रहने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। हम लोग जितने सोशल वर्कर्स हैं हमारा यह फर्ज है कि कहीं कोई झगड़ा हो तो हिन्दू मुसलमान को बचाए और मुसलमान हिन्दू को बचाए। यह चीज जब तक दिल में नहीं आती तब तक काम चल नहीं सकता है। यह बात करने की हम लोग सब कोशिश करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री अब्दुलग़नी डार (गुड़गांव) : चैयरमैन साहब, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं। इस के साथ ही गर्वनमेन्ट को चेतावनी देता हूं कि 22 वर्षों में जो हज़ारहा बन्दगाने खुदा का कत्ल हुआ, इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है। यह सरकार किसकी है। अगर पुलिस चौकस है, अगर डिप्टी कमिश्नर चौकस है, अगर सुप्रीन्टेडेन्ट आफ़ पुलिस चौकस है तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि इक्का-दुक्का आदमियों के मारे जाने के बाद मामला ज्यादा बढ़े। अगर वह खुद कन्ट्रोल नहीं कर सकते तो फौज को बुला सकते हैं इसलिए इस में दोष किसी पार्टी का नहीं हैं। जनसंघ वाले भाई तो 12 सूबों में से एक में भी नहीं आ सके, इनकी वहां कुछ नहीं चलती। मैं पूछता हूं महाराष्ट्र में कैसे फिसाद हो गये, वहां जनसंघ का एक आदमी भी नहीं है, आन्ध्र में कोई नहीं है, कैसे फिसाद हो गये।

इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि आप बिल बहुत अच्छा लाए हैं, इस में जो कमियां हैं उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे, लेकिन इस के लिए सरकार सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। काश, कायदेआज़म मरहूम मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना 80 फीसदी हिन्दुओं की औलाद को, जो हिन्दुओं से मुसलमान बने...

एक माननीय सदस्य: 100 फीसदी ।

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार : 100 फीसदी तो नहीं कह सकता । सैयद बदरुद्दुजा साहब मेरे पीछे बैठे हैं, लेकिन अगर उन्होंने इस दो कौमों की नीति की बात न कही होती तो शायद आज यह दिन देखना नसीब न होता । क्योंकि उस सूरत में आज हमारी इतनी ताकत होती कि न हम किसी पार्टी से कहते कि हमारी हिफाजत करो, न हम सरकार से अपनी हिफाजत के लिए कहते, बल्कि हम अपनी हिफाजत खुद करते । लेकिन उन्होंने दो कामों की थ्योरी का नारा लगाया और सरदार पटेल और जवाहर लाल नेहरू मरहूम दोनों ने जल्दी से गद्दी संभालने के लिए उस को कुबूल कर लिया, इस मुल्क के दो टुकड़े कर दिये । अगर उस वक्त इस तकसीम को कुबूल न किया गया होता तो आज हिन्दू मुसलमानों के दो टुकड़े न होते ।

दूसरी बात हाथ जोड़ कर अपनी सरकार से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सदाकत नहीं है कि यह जो फिरकापरस्ती आई या इस का तसव्वुर आया—वह बिलकुल उस तरह से आया जिस तरह से अंग्रेजों ने हिन्दुओं को घसियारा बनाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के बहादुरों को फौज, पुलिस और तमाम सरकारी महकमों से नौकरी के लिये महरुम कर दिया और उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह घास काटने और घोड़ा चलाने के लिये मजबूर हो गये । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले 22 वर्षों के दौरान आपने कितने मुसलमानों को फौज में रखा ? उर्दू जुबान को मिटा कर यह साबित करने की कोशिश की कि यह तो फारसी लिपि में लिखी जाती है, जब कि गांधी जी ने हिन्दी के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान के लिए कहा था । अब इस में जनसंघ का क्या कुसूर है । अगर उन को कुसूरवार मान भी लिया जाय तो में राममूर्ति साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने उन सूबों में जहां उन की हुकूमत है कितने लोगों को पकड़ा या कितने जिम्मेदार लोगों को सजा दी ।

अगर शेख अब्दुल्ला यह कहता है कि वह काश्मीरी है तो वह जुर्म है, लेकिन आर्गेनाइजर का एडिटर या प्रिन्टर अपने आपको हिन्दू कहे, हिन्दुस्तानी न कहे तो यह कोई जुर्म नहीं है ।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर अभी भी उनकी नीयत साफ़ है और वह चाहते है कि कुछ काम हो तो पहले अपने डिपार्टमेन्ट्स को देखो । 13 फीसदी मुसलमानों में से आज एक फीसदी मुसलमान चपरासी भी नहीं है, दूसरों को छोड़िये । बड़े-बड़े अफसरों को छोड़िये, चपरासी भी एक फीसदी नहीं बतला सकते, मामूली क्लर्क एक फीसदी नहीं बतला सकते, यह फिरकापरस्ती खुद इन्होंने फैलाई है । जनसंघ या किसी दूसरी पार्टी को गाली देने के बजाय, अपने किए पर शर्म करो और आगे के लिए गाँधी जी के बताये हुए रास्ते पर चलो, सारी बुनिया में जयजयकार होगी । कम्यूनिस्टों का सहारा लेकर जो स्वतन्त्र पार्टी, जनसंघ या बी०के०डी० को गालिया देते हैं, ये पागलपन की बातें नफरत करती हैं । एक कहता है कि हम जनता के ठेकेदार हैं, किसानों के हितैषी हैं, गरीबों, मजदूरों के हितषी हैं, बाकी सब चोर हैं, मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि ज़रा अपने अन्दर देखें—जहां उनकी हुकूमत है, वहां देखें—कितने लाख आदमी हैं जो अभी भी अनएम्पलायड हैं, बेकार हैं ।

16.53 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEWAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : वहां रोटी भी नहीं मिलती है ।

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार: मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कम्यूनिस्ट बुरे हैं, लेकिन एक दिन में कोई जादू हो जाय, ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है । ये 22 वर्ष में जादू नहीं कर सके, तो कम्यूनिस्ट भाई एक ही वर्ष में इन्दिरा की आवाज को सुन कर गिरि को कैसे प्रेजिडेन्ट बना लेंगे—वह बनने वाला नहीं है ।

اور جواہر لال نہرو مرحوم دونوں نے جلدی سے گدی سنبھالنے کیلئے اس کو قبول کر لیا۔ اس ملک کے دو ٹکڑے کر دیئے۔ اگر اسوقت اس تقسیم کو قبول نہ کیا جاتا تو آج ہندو مسلمانوں کے دو ٹکڑے نہ ہوتے۔

دوسری بات ہاتھ جوڑ کر اپنی سرکار سے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ صداقت نہیں ہے کہ یہ جو فرقہ پرستی آئی یا اس کا تصور آیا۔ وہ بالکل اس طرح سے آیا جسطرح سے انگریزوں نے ہندوؤں کو گھسیارہ بنانے کیلئے اتر پردیش کے بہادروں کو فوج پولیس اور تمام سرکاری محکموں سے نوکری کیلئے محروم کر دیا اور اسکا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ وہ گھاس کاٹنے اور گھوڑا چلانے کیلئے مجبور ہو گئے۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پچھلے ۲۲ برسوں کے دوران آپنے کتنے مسلمانوں کو فوج میں رکھا۔ اردو زبان کو ہٹا کر یہ ثابت کرنے کی کوشش کی کہ یہ تو فارسی لپی میں لکھی جاتی ہے جبکہ گاندھی جی نے ہندی کے علاوہ ہندوستانی کیلئے کہا تھا۔ اب اس میں جن سنگھ کا کیا قصور ہے۔ اگر انکو قصوروار مان بھی لیا جائے تو میں رام منوہر صاحب سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے ان صوبوں میں جہاں انکی حکومت ہے کتنے لوگوں کو پکڑایا کتنے ذمہ دار لوگوں کو سزا دی۔

اگر شیخ عبداللہ یہ کہتا ہے کہ وہ کشمیری ہے تو وہ جرم ہے لیکن آرگنائزر کا ایڈیٹر یا نیشنلسٹ اپنے آپکو ہندو کہے۔ ہندوستانی نہ کہے تو یہ کوئی جرم نہیں ہے۔

میں سرکار سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر ابھی بھی انکی نیت صاف ہے اور وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ کچھ کام ہو تو پہلے اپنے ڈپارٹمنٹ کو دیکھو۔ ۱۳ فیصدی مسلمانوں میں سے آج ایک فیصدی مسلمان چپراسی بھی نہیں ہے۔ دوسروں کو چھوڑیئے۔ بڑے بڑے افسروں کو چھوڑیئے۔ چپراسی بھی ایک فیصدی نہیں بتلا سکتے۔ معمولی کلرک

شری عبدالغنی ڈار (گوڑگاؤں)۔ چیرمین صاحب۔ میں اس بل کا سواگت کرتا ہوں۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی گورنمنٹ کو بتا دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ۲۲ برسوں میں جو ہزار ہا بندگانے خدا کا قتل ہوا۔ اسکی ذمہ داری کس پر ہے۔ یہ سرکار کس کی ہے۔ اگر پولیس چوکس ہے، اگر ڈپٹی کمشنر چوکس ہے۔ اگر سپرنٹنڈنٹ آف پولیس چوکس ہے تو کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ اِکّا دُکّا آدمیوں کے مارے جانے کے بعد معاملہ زیادہ بڑھے۔ اگر وہ خود کنٹرول نہیں کر سکتے تو فوج کو بلا سکتے ہیں۔ اسلئے اس میں دوش کسی پارٹی کا نہیں ہے۔ جن سنگھ والے بھائی تو ۱۲ صوبوں میں سے ایک میں بھی نہیں آسکے۔ انکی وہاں کچھ نہیں چلتی میں پوچھتا ہوں مہاراشٹر میں کیسے فساد ہو گئے۔ وہاں جن سنگھ کا ایک آدمی بھی نہیں ہے۔ آندھرا میں کوئی نہیں ہے کیسے فساد ہو گئے۔

اسلئے میرا کہنا ہے کہ آپ بل بہت اچھا لائے ہیں۔ اس میں جو کمیاں ہیں انکو دور کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے لیکن اس کیلئے سرکار سب سے زیادہ ذمہ دار ہے۔ کاش قائداعظم محمد علی جناح ۸۰ فیصدی ہندوؤں کی اولاد کو جو ہندو سے مسلمان بنے .....

ایک مانیہ سندسیہ ۔ ۱۰۰ فیصدی ۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار ۔ ۱۰۰ فیصدی نہیں کہہ سکتا۔ سید بدرالدجا صاحب میرے پیچھے بیٹھے ہیں لیکن اگر انھوں نے اس دو قوم کی تھیوری کی بات نہ کہی ہوتی تو شاید آج یہ دن دیکھنا نصیب نہ ہوتا۔ کیونکہ اس صورت میں آج ہماری طاقت اتنی ہوتی کہ نہ ہم کسی پارٹی سے کہتے کہ ہماری حفاظت کرو۔ نہ ہم سرکار سے اپنی حفاظت کیلئے کہتے۔ بلکہ ہم اپنی حفاظت خود کرتے لیکن انھوں نے دو قوموں کی تھیوری کا نعرہ لگایا۔ اور سردار پٹیل

ایک نیشنل نہیں بتلا سکتے۔ یہ فرقہ پرستی خود انہوں نے پھیلائی ہے جن سنگھ یا کسی دوسری پارٹی کو گالی دینے کے بجائے اپنے کئے پر شرم کرنا اور آگے کیلئے گاندھی جی کے بتائے ہوئے راستے پر چلو۔ ساری دنیا میں جے جے کار ہوگی یکمینوٹوں کا سہارا لیکر جو ستر پارٹی جن سنگھ یا بی۔ کے۔ ڈی کو گالیاں دیتے ہیں۔ یہ پاگل پن کی باتیں نفرت پیدا کرتی ہیں۔ ایک کہتا ہے کہ ہم جنتا کے ٹھیکیدار ہیں کسانوں کے ہتیشی ہیں۔ غریبوں مزدوروں کے ہتیشی ہیں۔ باقی سب چور ہیں۔ میں ان سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ذرا اپنے اندر دیکھیں جہاں انکی حکومت ہے وہاں دیکھیں کتنے لاکھ آدمی ہیں جو ابھی بھی انیمپلائیڈ ہیں بیکار ہیں.....

16.53 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEWAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

شری کنور لال گپتا۔ وہاں روٹی بھی نہیں ملتی ہے۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ کمیونسٹ برے ہیں لیکن ایک دن میں کوئی جادو ہو جائے ایسا ہونے والا نہیں ہے۔ یہ ۲۲ برس میں جادو نہیں کر سکے تو کمیونسٹ بھائی ایک ہی برس میں اندرا کی آواز کو شکر گزاری کو کیسے پریذیڈنٹ بنالیں گے۔ وہ بننے والا نہیں ہے۔

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा): सभापति जी, जिस विधेयक पर चर्चा हो रही है वह एक साधारण-सा विधेयक है। नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कौंसिल की जो सभा या बैठक श्रीनगर में हुई उसमें जो नतीजे निकले उनके आधार पर बनाया गया यह विधेयक है। लेकिन इस साधारण से विधेयक पर भी अलग-अलग लोगों ने अलग-अलग दृष्टिकोण से देखने की कोशिश की है। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा देश है। इसमें बहुत से प्रान्त हैं। बहुत सी भाषाएं हैं और धर्मों का भी कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। बहुत से धर्मों के लोग यहां रहते हैं। ऐसे देश में धर्म को राजनीति में घुसा दिया गया है। राजनीति धर्म का अंग बनती जा रही है या धर्म राजनीति का अंग बनता जा रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में इस बात की नितान्त आवश्यकता है कि ऐसी गतिविधियों पर रोक लगाई जाये जिनसे धर्म के नाम पर गरीब लोगों का शोषण होता रहा हो, राजनीतिक फायदा उठाया उसका जाता हो। जो नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कौंसिल ने फैसले किए उनके मुताबिक तीन कानूनों में संशोधन लाना जरूरी हुआ और उन तीनों कानूनों में संशोधन से सरकार की कोशिश है कि जहां चुनाव के अन्दर धर्म या धार्मिक भावनाओं का उपयोग होता हो उस पर रोक लगाई जाय। पेनल कानून के जरिए से उस पर सख्ती की जाय और सजा बढ़ाई जाय। तथा ऐसे जुर्मों को, अभियोगों को नान-बेलेबल बनाया जाय। इसीलिए यह बिल लाया गया है।

इसके विरोध में यहां पर बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वास्तव में जैसी विचारधाराएं सदन के सामने आई हैं जिस तरह के विचार विभिन्न पार्टीज की ओर से रखे गए हैं उनसे ही यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि हमारे देश में साम्प्रदायिकता की जड़ें कितनी गहरी हैं। हमारे देश में कितनी ही राजनीतिक पार्टियां आज भी साम्प्रदायिकता के नाम पर जिन्दा रहना चाहती हैं। आज भी उनको पसंद नहीं कि इस तरह के कानून बनें। अभी इस्माइल साहबने गोयल साहब से सहमति प्रकट करने की बात कही थी। सही बात है। बर्ड्स आफ़ दि सेम फेदर फ्लाक टुगेदर। असल में इस बात की जरूरत है कि हमारे देश में साम्प्रदायिकता का जहर ज्यादातर जो अखबारों के जरिए से लोगों में फ़ैलाया जा रहा है उस पर रोक होनी चाहिए। दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश में ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं था जिसके जरिए से ऐसे अखबारों पर या ऐसे छापाखानों पर कोई पाबन्दी लगाई जा सके। उनको कान्फिस्केट किया जा सके, जब्त किया जा सके। इसीलिए इस कानून की आवश्यकता थी। सरकार ने जहां एक ओर इस कानून को बनाने में यह ध्यान रखा है कि ऐसे लोगों को, ऐसे अखबारों

[श्री नवलकिशोर शर्मा]

को, और ऐसे छापाखानों को प्रोत्साहन न मिले वहां दूसरी और सरकार ने प्रेस कौंसिल की स्थापना कर के प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता को भी कायम रखने का काम किया है। इसमें घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है। अगर पन्द्रह अखबार उर्दू के बन्द हो जाते हैं तो उसमें कोई घबराने की बात नहीं है। क्योंकि जो प्रेस कौंसिल है वह अगर देखती है कि वह अखबार साम्प्रदायिकता नहीं फैलाते, वह इस लायक नहीं हैं कि उनको दण्ड दिया जाय तो वह फिर चालू हो जाएंगे। इसमें सन्देह की कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाने वाला चाहे उर्दू का अखबार हो, हिन्दी का अखबार हो या अंग्रेजी का अखबार हो उसको उस देश में अवश्य बन्द होना चाहिए। सरकार को सख्ती के साथ इस काम को करना ही पड़ेगा। क्योंकि देश के नाम पर यह एक कलंक है। इस देश के अन्दर जो साम्प्रदायिक झगड़े होते हैं उनसे इस देश की तस्वीर विदेशों में गिरती है। हमारी साख कम होती है। हम इस लायक नहीं रहते कि हिन्दुस्तानी कहलाए जायं, भारतीय संस्कृति के पुजारी कहलाए जायं जिस भारतीय संस्कृति ने सब जीवों को जीनेका अधिकार दिया है। इसलिए मैं नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन के सभी वर्गों को इस बिल का समर्थन करना चाहिए। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्रीजी को इस बिल को लाने के लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूं और इस बिलका पूर्णतया समर्थन करता हूं।

धन्यवाद।

17 hrs.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ (गोरखपुर) : श्रीमान सभापति जी, मुझे दो, तीन प्रश्न पूछने हैं गृह मंत्रालय से। साम्प्रदायिक बातें मैंने कई मर्तबा सुनीं और रोज सुनता हूं। अभी तक सरकार ने यह व्याख्या नहीं की कि हू इज कम्युनल और हू इज नेशनल। राष्ट्रीयता की क्या परिभाषा है और साम्प्रदायिकता की क्या परिभाषा है। देश के विभाजन की जिम्मेदारी ज्यादातर कांग्रेस पर है क्योंकि राजसत्ता उसको अपने हाथ में लेनी थी इसलिये इस देश का विभाजन टू नेशन थ्योरी पर किया और एक मुसलमान राष्ट्र बना दिया जिसको पाकिस्तान कहते हैं और इस राष्ट्र को अगर हिन्दू राष्ट्र कहते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि हम साम्प्रदायिक हैं। अगर हिन्दू इस देश का साम्प्रदायिक है तो हम यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि किस देश का वह राष्ट्रीय है? हम उस देश को अपना देश समझेंगे वहां पर अपनी राष्ट्रीयता को पनपायेंगे, वहां माइग्रेट करके चले जायेंगे जहां के हम राष्ट्रीय हैं। हम इस देश के लिए अपना खून बहायें इसकी स्वतन्त्रता के लिए लड़ाई लड़ें, और आज माननीय समर गुहा के मुंह से यह सुनने को मिलता है कि हिन्दू महासभा को बैन किया जाये। वह पैदा नहीं हुए थे जब हिन्दू महासभा का जन्म हुआ था। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हर एक संस्था का आवश्यकतानुसार जन्म होता है। आवश्यकतानुसार 1885 में कांग्रेस का श्री ह्यूम के जरिये जन्म हुआ और 1905 में मुस्लिम लीग और 1906 में हिन्दू महासभा का जन्म हुआ। अगर हिन्दू महासभा पैदा न की गयी होती तो आज कांग्रेस की नेशनलिज्म कभी होती नहीं। आपका साम्प्रदायिक स्थान होता। लेकिन अपने स्वार्थ के लिए हिन्दू महासभा का जन्म किया टु फाइट आउट दी मुस्लिम्स। इसलिये उस संस्था को जिसने आपकी राष्ट्रीयता को बचाया उसको बैन करने की बात करना, उसके साथ घोर अन्याय है और एक पाप है।

मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दू ही इस देश का राष्ट्रीय है। देश के विभाजन के बाद मुसलमान यहां रहें हमें कोई एतराज नहीं। लेकिन सेकेन्ड ग्रड सिटीजन होकर रह सकते हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने अपना हिस्सा मांग लिया और उनको पाकिस्तान मिल गया . . .

श्री शशि भूषण : इनको ये शब्द वापस लेने चाहिये।

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : They have spoken so many things against Hindus and Hindu culture.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please resume your seat? I am extremely sorry that he made a reference to certain classes of

citizens and said that they should live in this country as second class citizens.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will you allow me to clear my position.

आपने कह तो दिया जो मैंने कहा । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने देश के टुकड़े टू नेशन थ्योरी पर किये । यहां पर उनके रहने में हमको कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : He is making it worse.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA: (Murshidabad) Sir, I rise on a point of order. Has any hon. Member any right to indulge in irresponsible statements which tend to poison the springs of life and vitiate and corrupt the whole atmosphere, at a time when most of the members of the Treasury Benches preach a spirit of toleration, good will and amity and want to explore all avenues for communal settlement, the comunal question is big with the fate of the nation any irresponsible statement which tends to disintegrate the entire nation should not be allowed to be indulged in (*Interruption*).

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : अंग्रेजों ने हिन्दुओं, मुसलमानों को लड़ाकर देश के टुकड़े किये और आप हिन्दू हिन्दू को लड़ाकर देश के टुकड़े करने जा रहे हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order Order. Will the hon. Member please resume his seat. I am sorry to say he was trying to argue out and justify a statement which he made and which according to me is thoroughly objectionable. Being an elderly Member I hope he will withdraw those remarks. If he is not prepared to withdraw those Remarks I am compelled to expunge them.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : कौन से रिमार्कस में वापस लूं ?

कई माननीय सदस्य : जो कुछ आपने अभी तक कहा है ।

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : नहीं, बिल्कुल नहीं । जो रिमार्कस ओबजेक्शनेबिल हों वह बताएं ।

कई माननीय सदस्य : सैकेन्ड ग्रेड सीटीजन आप ने कहा है ।

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : वह रिमार्क मैं वापस लेता हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I take it that he has withdrawn those remarks.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : हाँ । अंग्रेजों ने हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों को लड़ाकर इस देश के टुकड़े किये, लेकिन हमारी सरकार हिन्दुओं को हिन्दुओं से लड़ाकर इस देश के टुकड़े करने जा रही है । इलेक्शन्स जो आपने अभी किये हैं, जाति-पाति पर आपने किये । जिस जाति के आदमी जहाँ ज्यादा थे, आपने उस जाति के आदमी को टिकट दिया । कहीं पर अहीर ज्यादा थे तो अहीर को टिकट दिया, कहीं पर मुसलमान ज्यादा थे तो मुसलमान को टिकट दिया, कहीं पर ब्राह्मण ज्यादा थे तो ब्राह्मण को आपने टिकट दिया और कहीं पर अछूत ज्यादा थे, तो आपने अछूत को टिकट दिया । इस तरह से आप ने जाति-पाति को इस देश में मजबूत किया । आप जाति-पाति के ऊपर देशके टुकड़े करने जा रहे हैं । कहीं पर भाषा के नाम पर आप ऐसा कर रहे हैं । इन सबकी जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट के उपर है । (**व्यवधान**) अछूत कोई नहीं है सब देश के नागरिक हैं । इसलिए इस जाति-पाति को हटाना हमारे गृह मन्त्रालय का काम है ।

साम्प्रदायिकता और राष्ट्रीयता किस को कहते है, इन की परिभाषा को जब तक आप नहीं बताते हैं, इस कानून को बनाना और न बनाना बेकार है । इसलिए पहले आप परिभाषा बनाएं कि काम्यूनल किसे कहते हैं । कम्यूनल के माइने हैं, जिस के विचार संकीर्ण हों और राष्ट्रीयता वह है जिस के व्यापक विचार हों

[श्री महन्थ दिग्विजय नाथ]

जब तक इन परिभाषाओं को आप नहीं बनाते हैं, तब तक बड़ा मुश्किल है कि इस कानून को एप्लाई कर सकें । इसलिए परिभाषा जब आप इस कानून में इन चीजों की बनाएगें, तब मैं इसका समर्थन करूंगा ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, right from the time of independence this problem of checking the growth of communal tension in this country has been engaging the attention of the Cenral Government. We know the background on which this problem grew in our country. In the pre-independence days our erstwhile masters played upon the communal feelings of the country to divide us and continue their rule. Ultimately, in spite of the best efforts of our national leaders and the leaders of social opinion the country was partitioned on communal basis.

Mahantji, who spoke before me, was pleased to say that the country was divided on the basis of the two-nation theory. I would like to remind him that this two-nation theory was never accepted by the Indians. It was never accepted by those people who preferred to live in India, particularly by the Indian National Congress. It was a theory which was propounded by the leader of the Muslim League, but it was never accepted either by the All India Congress Committee or by the nation as such. The partition of the country was accepted as an evil necessity, an unavoidable necessity and nobody in India was happy about that partition. Therefore, for anybody to base his argument on the two-nation theory to prove that this country would be a Hindu country because Pakistan is a Muslim country is so illogical and so absurd *prima facie* that I do not think I should devote much time to counter that argument. Still, this goes to show the mentality that creates dificulties to our country.

We know that hundreds of millions of our citizens live in peace day by day, week by week, month by month and year by year. But in a few places a handfull of people who have tendencies like this, for their own reasons, sometimes political, sometimes personal, sometimes with a view to gain some personal advantage or wreak some personal vengeance spark off incidents which take the shape of communal incidents. This has been vitiating not only the atmosphere of this country but the politics of this country also.

It is a very serious matter that a slight provocation leads to a big incident. We must analyse our hearts and minds and find out why a small incident which should end by itself leads to big communal riots as they did in Rourkela five years back and Allahabad two years back. Why do such things happen? When we tried to analyse these things on the basis of our reports and on facts on record we found that it does not happen overnight or it does not happen mainly because there are some people who want to create trouble. It happens because there are some people and some small and medium newspapers and even some big newspapers who consistently, slowly and surreptitiously spread communal feelings in the country and this kind of communal atmosphere which is spread by these media in its totality creates a situation which is exploited by the unhealthy elements in the society.

There are also certain in-built trends in our society which are exploited to create these communal incidents. When the National Integration Council met in Srinagar this matter was very widely discussed. I would not say that there was unanimity of opinion about the measures to be taken but there was unanimity of opinion that the government must do something to see that those people who spread rumours or who slowly but surely spread communal poison are dealt with in an effective manner.

As the House knows, under most of the provisions of the Bill the powers will be exercised by the State Government and not by the Centre when the Bill is passed into a law. The Central Governments may also have some powers but the District Magistrates and the SP in districts and the State Governments will be called upon in pursuance of the power given under this measure to curb these communal tendencies.

It is wrong to say that the laws that are passed here are not properly utilised. If the entire gamut of this problem is analysed, it will be seen that in majority of the cases, majority of the officers, who are called upon to exercise their discretion, have used the provisions of law in a proper and a very discreet manner to curb these tendencies. There might have been failings here and there. There might have been either lack of will to use the punititive powers that are available under the law or there might have been instances where these might have been misapplied or misused, but these instances are very, very few. In most of the cases where such unfortunate instances occurred, we have seen that the law and order authorities have used these powers effectively to control these incidents.

There were certain handicaps which were felt by these authorities who have been given the task of maintaining communal harmony and amity. When we found that without giving them these powers they would not be able to control effectively the situation or when they anticipate that a communal situation was being deliberately created they could not take precautionary measures because of lack of powers, it became necessary for us to come before this House and ask for these power.

It is not, as I explained earlier, addition of more powers ; it is only to fill lacunae. Where we felt that because of lack of legal powers certain actions could not be taken against newspapers such as the one that the hon. Member, Shri Jharkhande Rai, quoted, and certain other cases which had come to light in the country, it was natural that we should give the authority, whether it is the Kerala Government or the West Bengal Government or the Andhra Pradesh Government or any other State Government which is run by any political party, the necessary wherewithals by which in case of necessity they could control a bad situation from developing and exploding into a communal incident and when a Communal incident had taken place they could properly punish the culprits.

Some hon. Members have criticised the provision of enhanced punishment whenever an offence, which is specified in sub-clause (1) of clause 2 of this Bill, is committed. I would invite the attention of the House to the wording of this particular sub-clause which will show that no exception can be taken to this and that this power which is given to the Government under this sub-clause will not prevent any legitimate exercise of religious rites in any place of worship.

Sub-clause (1) of clause 2 says :—

> "by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, promotes, or attempts to promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground what soever, disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities."

This does not mean that normal religious functions cannot be held in places of worship. In any place of worship normal functions can be held but if this kind of activity is indulged in any place of worship, it will be a much more serious offence. If it is done in other places, it is a serious offence but if a place of religious worship is chosen to perpetuate an offence of this kind, then naturally a more serious note of it should be taken and, therefore, we have provided that there will be more deterrent punishment for such an offence.

Some hon. Members expressed the fear that the curbs that we have proposed in this Bill on newspapers which spread the communal poison, might be misused to suppress the freedom of the press. I do not think there is any place for doubt in such matters because the purpose for which these powers can be utilised are very well explained in chis measure.

But as a measure of abundant caution we have also provided for an advisory committee which will consist of readers, editors, newspapermen and other eminent persons to advise the Government on the action to be taken in such matters. This will ensure that no hasty action or any vindictive action will be taken by the authorities. The advice of this committee will be duly respeoted by those who are in charge of execution of these laws. There is no doubt in

[Shri Vidyacharan Shukla]

my mind that the eminent people who will serve in these advisory committees will definitely throw their weight in favour of healthy trend in our journalism, particularly, in the local journalism where there is a lot to be desired.

I was a little surprised by the opposition to this measure from Shri Ramamurti. He took this measure completely amiss. Firstly, he said that the Government will not use it properly; secondly, he said that the Government may not use it at all and; thirdly, he said that it may be misused. When there is a basic doubt on the honesty or the *bona fides* of a person or of the Government, then it will be very difficult to convince the hon. Member against it. But I want to take this occasion to assure him and other hon. Members also that the Government's intention here is only to curb the communal and regional tendencies in such an effective manner as to prevent the growth of these tendencies in the country. I know this is not the ultimate answer to such tendencies and I also know this is not the complete answer to these problems. But as regards those people who have been given this difficult task of maintaining communal harmony and law and order and of preventing of recurrence of such incidents, it is necessary that we do not leave them powerless or weak. Whatever powers they require to fulfil their duties or to do their duties in a proper manner should be provided to them. This is the aim of this measure that I have brought forward here.

The hon. Members might have noted that by the provisions of this Bill, we have also provided that any person who is convicted under the provisions of this Bill will be disqualified from any elective office in the country. Therefore, it is important that those people who in politics sometime misuse the sentiments of the people in regard to caste, community and religion should be careful about it. It is only to stop such people from misusing these things for political purposes that this particular provision has been added in this Bill.

I can assure the hon. Members that this Bill is not intended to prohibit or inhibit any kind of normal activities of any religious group or any group, cultural or social group. It will function within its own bounds without inciting hatred and sentiments like that which are detrimental to the future of this country and to the peace and tranquallity in our society.

Having said this I do not think I should go into all these various points that the hon. Members raised regarding the details of these provisions. I am sure when clause-by-clause consideration is taken up, we shall go through them and if there is any other point raised by the hon. Members, I shall attempt to clarify.

So, looking to the provisions of this Bill, I commend it to the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment moved by Shri O. P. Tyagi for circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting public opinion. I shall put that to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as reported by Joint Committee, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th October, 1969." (11)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and to provide against printing and publication of certain objectionable matters, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2—(*Substitution of new section for section 153A.*)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: I beg to

move:

Page 2, line 14,—

after "ceremonies" *insert*—

"or in purely educational, social or semi-religious institutions or in Government or semi-Government offices where the regular unions are functioning" (3)

Page 2, line 6,—

after "(b)" *insert* "deliberately" (31)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 2 and 3,—

omit "or any other ground whatsoever" (12)

Page 2, line 14,—

after "ceremonies" *insert*—

"in respect of any election or otherwise" (13)

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 16 *insert*—

"(3) Whoever in course of disturbances that have taken place on the grounds of religion, race, place of residence, caste of community, commits or abets, the commission of looting, arson or burning of properties, both movable or immovable, molests women or defiles or damages any place of worship, shall be punished with imprisonment for life and also be liable to fine". (14)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttak): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 1,—

after "promote," *insert* "only" (25)

Page 2, line 6,—

after "(b)" *insert* "intentionally" (27)

Page 2, line 8,—

after "communities" *insert* "as such" (28)

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 3,—

after "whatsoever," *insert* "friendship or following," (26)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have very little time at our diposal.....

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: You can put them to the vote of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One or two members wanted to speak.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: They can speak in the Third Reading.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have promised them that I would give them an opportunity in the Second Reading.

Mr. Badrudduja.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA (Murshidabad): I was not inclined to take part in the debate this evening, but after some acrimonious note was struck in the course of the discussion, I felt inclined to discuss certain aspects of the question. I do not enter into the details why and how India was partitioned. Personally speaking, believing as I did in the principle of self-determination according to which Mohammed Ali Jinnah was perfectly justified in demanding a homeland for one hundred million of Mussalmans of India, yet I opposed the Partition because personally I felt that, a theory however Constitutionally sound, however legally sound, if in the process of implementation, it led to a disaster of far-reaching consequences which would affect millions of people on both sides of the border, I should not support it. I really apprehended a disaster. Sir, the picture that I drew was less painful and less horrible, but the situation with which I was presented just after Partition was more horrible, more painful and more disastrous in its consequences. Millions of Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs were massacred and butchered in cold blood in the wake of Partition; millions streamed across the borders creating very serious complications. At that critical juncture, the Congress rose to the occasion, resolved the tangle, eased the tension, and controlled the whole situa-

[Shri Badrudduja]

tion which had a disastrous impact and was about to disrupt the whole country. My hon. friend, Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar, while he was speaking on this Bill, said that some people, in order to humour the communists, lined up with them; in his attempts to decry the Congress, he exonerated the Jan Sanghis.

Fortunately for us, my hon. friend, Shri Shukla, is piloting this Bill. If his senior had been there, possibly, my reaction would have been otherwise. The riots that have taken place during the last four years in 1966, there were 136 riots; in 1967, 209 riots; in 1968, 331; and during the last few months more than 100 riots—conclusively prove the inefficiency, complacency, should I say, dishonesty and conspiracy of the police administration with the forces of darkness and destruction that have been let loose upon the soil to uproot and destroy the Muslim minority in this country.

My hon. friend, Mr. Ismail, referred to certain cases that had been instituted against the Muslim papers in the country. I say from my personal knowledge that during the four months that the communists in West Bengal have been in power—75 per cent of the Muslims voted the United Front to power—all the cases that were instituted against the Muslim papers, particularly against the Muslim Bengali paper, *Paigam*, have been withdrawn by Mr. Basu, the Home Minister of West Bangal.

That is also the record of the Communists in Kerala.

Sir, I do not subscribe to the communist ideology or philosophy of life. But communists are sweeping across the continents of the world like an elemental force because they represent the urges, the deepest throbbings, the burning aspirations in the hearts of millions of haves-not all over the globe.

Sir, it is not merely to criticise, condemn or denounce the Congress administration that I am saying all this. I have also used strong words against the Congress, but that does not necessarily lead to the conclusion that the Jan Sanghis should be supported.

I would appeal to all sections of the House, to the noble souls not merely in the Congress but in other parties as well. There are such souls certainly in the Communist Party, there are some noble souls in the PSP and SSP as well who mean well to the Muslim minority. Sir unfortunately, we have been placed today by certain historical forces in a very tight corner. We have no quarter, no shelter, no recognition, no appreciation, no encouragement, no facilities, no opportunities for self-expresion in any sphere of life in this vast country.

My hon. friend was referring to Muslim employees in the various services. The problem is not legislation, the solution of the Communal problem is not legislatian. You may have the best of intentions, but however good the intention may be, unless the Muslims are represented adequately in the executive, in the police, in the judiciary, where they can get natural protection, the problem is not going to be solved. Out of 7 million of gazetted and non-gazetted officers in this country, out of 70 lakhs of employees—28 lakhs in the Central Administration here and 42 lakhs in the State Administration—I doubt very much if there are 7,000 Muslims and that also in class III and class IV services.

Sir, natural protection is the natural solution for this baffling problem. The National Integration Council is not the solution; conferences are not the solution. Give them natural protection if you mean business and believe in secularism. I do not want the Muslims' share of representation in the army or the navy. In the nature of things, democracy means that the majority must be at the helm of affairs.

I wish you godspeed. I do not believe there will be any party or coalition of parties in this house which will hold the reins of administration as against the Congress. For some more time to come, the Congress will rule. But I want the better elements in that organisation, like Shri Sukla, persons like the Prime Minister of India, persons with serenity of temperament and sobriety of judgment, who have feelings for the masses of India, to assert themselves. I want that the Congress should rule and must guide the destinies of the people of this country, since we in the Opposition are not in a position to hold the reins of administration at the present moment as in the various provinces or States. But I want better elements in the

administration, elements more progressive, more sympathetic and more responsive to the demands of the nation.

Sir, I have always pleaded for better understanding and deeper reconciliation between communities. I plead for a better future, a brighter future, a more prosperous future which Mussalmans, Hindus, Christains, Buddhists, all classes and communities will have adequate representation in the services, in all other spheres of life so that there may be real attempts to pave the way for inter-communal harmony and peace which is the cry in this much-distracted, much-agitated, and much-disturbed land of Hindustan.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): Sir, there are certain things which are taken to be fundamental. There are matters like sovereignty of the country, integrity of the country and national unity. If these things are attacked from different quarters, there must be some restraint put on them.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): This is the second reading. Why not have all the amendments moved first.

MR. CHAIRMAN : They are already moved.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Why not give chance first to chose who have moved amendments?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nobody stood up. I thought no one wanted to speak. A promise was made to accommodate one or two speakers.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : We were expecting to be called.

MR. CHAIRMAN : My impression was that the movers of amendments were not enthusiastic to speak.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Also we are lagging behind in time. I was really going to put it to vote. But then I had promised one or two members a chance at the second reading stage.

If some Members who have moved amendments are very particular to say something, naturally I cannot shut them out.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): May I submit that at this stage the various remarks should be limited to the amendments only. It is not a general discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will request them to do that. The hon. Members know that.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Unless these fundamental things are understood, nobody knows where we will be landing ourselves in and what will be the future of our country. Therefore, it is necessary that some restraints should be there.

Regarding Indian nationality and Indian nationalism, a doubt has been raised whether Indian nationalism is based on culture blended by spiritualism, or Indian nationalism. This is a highly controversial question. I do not want to go into the details of this aspect. But I am sure it is quite different from western nationalism, which is based on racialism. Fortunately as for as India is concerned, though it is inhabited by different kinds of people there is no racialism. India has got its nationalism, and that nationalism must be observed and preserved by all the people living in this country.

We have heard about communalism, but what is communalism? Nobody has made any attempt to define it. If I say I am a Hindu and I profess my religion, am I communal ? I think surely not. Similarly, if a Muslim professes his religion, he is not communal. But if his action or my action aggravates a situation, then that will be doing harm to the country and to the other people. Communalism is practised by those persons who want to maintain their domination or authority over others by some means, and those vested interests are afraid of any social change. Therefore, when there is a social change they raise the slogan of "community is in danger".

In this respect, the newspapers have done something good and something bad. There are some newspapers which are aiming national unity and integrity of the country and some newspapers are focussing their attention on the divergence of religion,

[Shri Biswa narayan Shastri]

communalism and other things. In this respect, some historians have also done some harm. For instance, I can say that they are focussing on the bad acts of destruction of Hindu temples by Aurangzeb and so on. But there is not a single reference to the donation of land by him for the preservation and maintenance of temples and their priests in Assam. There is no such reference. What he has done for the benefit of other communities or religion, there is no reference to it. The only reference is to those things which have been done wrongly, and to the divergence of religions which tend to poison our minds. Therefore, history has got to be rewritten.

So far as the freedom of newspapers is concerned, there cannot be two opinions. Freedom of the newspapers must be there, but liberty and freedom imply responsibility. If the newspapers forget about their responsibility, then there must be some restraint. The Government's hands should be strengthened and the Government should arm itself with legislation so that it can deal effectively with such newspapers which are going to do harm to the country and to the nation itself.

Therefore, the question of the freedom of the press does not arise at all here. If the press behaves well, the Government need not come in their way. The Government will not impose any restriction on them. Therefore, we must not have any apprehension that Government will curb the freedom of the press and that the press will not be able to express its free opinion. It is our hope that every citizen living in this country will eschew communalism. But we are all not free from communalism. For instance, when there is an election, if there is a sizeable section of people of a particular community, the leader of that community is brought there to propagate and canvass support to the particular candidate. No party is free from this practice.

Again, if you look at those political persons who propagate against caste, against communal feelings and against religious custom you will find that they bear their surnames. Those surnames denote some past thing, some religious faith and position which these surnames remind. Still they say they do not believe in any caste, community or religious custom. This is a contradiction of profession and contradiction of practice. Therefore, I request all Members to eschew communalism by heart and to follow what they profess. There should not be any difference between what they profess and practice.

With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, दूसरे क्लाज पर मैंने जो अमेंडमेंट दिया है उसके संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं कि जो यहां पर साम्प्रदायिकता का वातावरण है उसका एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज साम्प्रदायिकता को भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार से उत्पन्न कर रही हैं। कुछ लोगों के माथे पर फार सेल लिख दिया गया है। भिन्न भिन्न पार्टियां उनको खुश करने के लिए अपने बिड सामने पेश करती हैं और नाना प्रकार के कम्युनल स्लोगन्स उन के सामने उपस्थित किए जाते हैं। अगर सारी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज नेशनल हो जायें तो इस देश में साम्प्रदायिकता कहीं नहीं है। सभी लोग धार्मिकता के साथ यहां रहन चाहते हैं। एक बात खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूं। वह यह कि इस बिल के उद्देश्य से मैं बिलकुल सहमत हूं कि आज धर्म, जाति, भाषा और रीजन के नाम पर चुनाव को एक फार्स और प्रजातंत्र को एक ढोंग बना दिया गया है। सही चुनाव इस देश में नहीं हो रहा है। इस कारण देश में सही सरकार नहीं आ रही है। जब तक यह रहेगा तब तक कोई बात बनने वाली नहीं है। लेकिन जो मार्ग आप अपना रहे हैं वह गलत है। इससे उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो जायगी इसमें संन्देह है। क्योंकि बीमारी तो पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लोगों के दिमाग में है, उनके लीडर्स के दिमाग में है उसको कैसे निकालेंगे ? आप ने दूसरे क्लाज में कहा है :

> "Whoever commits an offence specified in sub-section (1) in any place of worship or in any assembly engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies; shall be punished with imprisonment...

which shall not be less than two years but which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine."

मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि धार्मिक स्थान चाहे कोई भी हो अगर उसको साम्प्रदायिकता के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है तो उस पर भी हमारे कानून का हाथ पहुंचना चाहिए। उसके साथ कड़ाई होनी चाहिए। धार्मिक स्थानों का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि इस देश में कुछ लोग धर्म की आड़ लेकर राजनीति के मैदान में आये हुए हैं और वे उसका दुरुप्रयोग करना चाहते हैं। सरकार में हिम्मत नहीं है कि उन पार्टिज को जो वह सीधे धर्म के नाम पर खड़ी हों उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाए। मैं आपकी सूचना के लिए आपको जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी भिन्न भिन्न धर्म इस संसार में और इस देश में हैं उनमें सिद्धांत की कोई न कोई भिन्नता है इसी लिए वे अलग अलग हैं। मान लीजिए एक मुसलमान अपनी मस्जिद में प्रचार कर रहा है कि मूर्ति पूजा बहुत गलत है, यह बिलकुल गन्दी चीज है। तो फिर जो लोग मूर्ति पूजा में विश्वास करते हैं उनके दिलों को अवश्य ठेस पहुंचेगी। कोई आदमी अगर यह मानता है कि ईश्वर सर्वव्यापी है और खुछ लोग कहते हैं कि वह चौथे या सातवें आसमान पर रहता है और अगर वह इस बात को फैलाएगा तो दूसरों को ठेस पहुंचेगी क्योंकि वह-ईश्वर की सर्वव्यापकता में विश्वास करते हैं। हमारे जैनी भाई ईश्वर में विश्वास नहीं करते। या इसी प्रकार से कम्युनिस्ट भाई या दूसरे वर्गों को ईश्वर में विश्वास नहीं है लेकिन मेरा आस्तिकता में विश्वास है। मैं धर्म मन्दिर में खड़े होकर ईश्वर की सत्ता पर लेक्चर दे रहा हूं, मूर्ति के समर्थन में भाषण दे रहा हूं तो कुछ दूसरे लोगों के दिमाग में उल्टी फीलिंग पैदा होगी। उस व्यवस्था में तो आयेगी। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपका यह कानून इस पर भी लागू होगा। मैंने इसकी बचत के लिए एक चीज सामने रखी है और वह यह है इनरेस्पेक्ट आफ़ इलेक्शन और अदरवाइज़ धर्म मन्दिरों में, मस्जिद, गुरुद्वारे में अगर कोई इस प्रकार के भिन्न भिन्न वर्गों में द्वेष फैलाने की बात करता है और उसका अनुचित फ़ायदा उठाता है इलेक्शन के लिए तो वह पनिशएबिल होना चाहिए। और अगर इलेक्शन के सम्बन्ध में कोई बात नहीं चल रही है, केवल फ़िलासाफिकल, ऐकेडेमिक या कम्पैरेटिव स्टडी आफ़ रिलीजन है उस पर क्या लागू करेंगे आप? आप कहेंगे नहीं लागू होगा।

मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि क्लाज (1) में है:

"by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever..."

इसमें तो बहुत कुछ आजायेगा। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसको आप निकाल दीजिये। और अगर आप प्लेस आफ़ वरशिप रखना चाहते हैं तो इसमें साफ़ लिख दीजिए कि चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में अगर इस प्रकार की स्थिति आती है तो उस पर बैन लगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि

"or any other ground whatsoever"

यह ऐसा है कि पुलिस के हाथ में अत्यधिक पावर देता है। जितने आधार हो सकते हैं वे तो आपने दे दिये लेकिन ऐनी अदर ग्राउन्ड जो आपने दिया है यह भ्रमात्मक चीज है। अगर कोई कम्युनल बेसिस पर कोई कैन्डीडेट खड़ा हुआ है चुनाव में कम्युनल बेसिस पर तो उसका विरोध कोई किस आधार पर और किस ढंग से करेगा। उस कम्युनल बेसिस का जब खंडन होगा तो उसकी कम्युनेलिटी के पीछे जो बैक ग्राउन्ड है क्या उसकी फ़ीलिंग को आघात पहुंचेगा कि नहीं। मान लीजिये कि मैं हिन्दू बेसिस पर खड़ा हुआ और कोई उसका खंडन करेगा तो उसकी हिन्दू कम्युनिटी में इलफ़ीलिंग होगी कि नहीं? इस प्रकार की बात को आप कैसे रोकेंगे?

[श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी]

इसलिए जब आप मन्दिरों को ले रहे हैं तो बहुत सावधानी से इस प्रकार क्लाज़ बना दीजिये जिसमें पुलिस द्वारा, अनुच्छेद 19 के अनुसार जो राइट आफ़ फ्रीडम है, उसमें हस्तक्षेप न हो सके। यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

SHRI J MOHAMED IMAM : Sir, my amendment seeks to give more deterrent punishment for offences that will be committed in the course of disturbances. It reads:

> "Whoever in course of disturbances that have taken place on the grounds of religion, race, place of residence, caste or community, commits or abets the commission of looting, arson or burning of properties, both movable or immovable, molests women or defiles or damages any place of worship, shall be punished with imprisonment for life and also be liable to fine."

The present Bill seeks only to take preventive measures. But these offences are really very serious and dangerous and there must be more deterrent punishment.

It is a well-known fact that all these anti-national and anti-social elements that take part in these disturbances and commit very serious offences, they almost feel that they can escape scotfree.

It is also true that many of them do not come within the purview of law. Shri Badrudduja mentioned hundreds of communal incidents that had taken place during the last two or three years. He said that during the last year alone there had been more than 300 cases of communal rioting. It is quite true that these communal riots have become the order of the day. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many offenders have been booked, how many murderers have been hanged, how many persons who had looted and committed arson and burning have been rounded up after these riots.

For example, it is said that in Ranchi hundreds and hundreds of persons were killed and hundreds and hundreds of women were molested and criminally assaulted but we did not hear of any instance of any person being prosecuted. In Indore, I understand, there has been a social boycott of the minority community. The same thing has happened in many other places.

So, I must submit and bring to the notice of the Minister the fact that after these disturbances the law has not been set in motion. Very few offenders have been rounded up and there is a feeling among these sections and the goondas that they may do whatever they please during the course of these riots but the law will not do anything. These people, the offenders, all these anti-national, communal and anti-social elements must be made to feel that if they commit any offence and commit all these heinous and unhealthy offences they will be rounded up and are liable to be imprisoned for a long time, for their lives. That is why I have brought forward this amendment.

You should not be satisfied merely with punitive measures. The present Bill aims at prosecuting those who may encourage communal disturbances or communal activities but it does not deal actually with what should be done after the offence is committed. That is why I have proposed that this amendment should be made so that it will have a salutary effect on the people who are out to take part in or take advantage of such disturbances and commit these heinous offences. I am sure that this is a good measure and the Minister may seriously consider to accept this amendment.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Mr. Chairman, because of shortage of time I am stressing on only two of amendments, namely, numbers 27 and 28. They are to clause (b) on page 2.

The purpose of the Bill is to enhance the punishment, rather to inflict deterrent punishment on persons who create communal disharmony. Subclause (b) on page 2 says :—

> "Whoever commits any act which is prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony between different religious, racial, language or regional groups, or castes, or communities, and which disturbs or is likely to disturb the public tranquillity,".

It is so very widely worded that it will take anybody in its grip. There is no question of intention here.

Ordinarily, in criminal law intention is taken to be the test. This was asked of the Attorney-General, Shri Niren De, while he was giving evidence befor the Joint Committee and in the words of the Attorney General :—

> "I agree that if intention is brought in it will safeguard their interest better but even without bringing in intention I do not think it is unconstitutional. It is for Parliament and you gentlemen to decide whether it should have been probably better if you had brought in intention."

Nobody says, it will become unconstitutional. But it is better if "intention" is inserted there. I think, taking this opinion of the Attorney-General, the hon. Minister will have no objection to accept this amendment because, without intention, if somebody does something and it results in communal disturbance, even then he is going to be punished.

Then, there is my amendment No. 28 also. I will give only one example. There is a tank. One community is pissing in the tank illegally—the people belong to one place. Now, somebody, the owner or some people of the village who are owners of the tank obstruct the illegal pissing in the tank and that creates disharmony. Even such cases may be brought under the mischief of this clause. Even such cases will be covered and such people will be punished. So, to make it clear, it will be better to insert "as such" after "communities", that is, communities as such, not that any group of people who belong to one place, to some economic group or some other classification. It is not only people who create disharmony between communities as such. My amendment will protect other groups of people and they will not be brought under the mischief of this clause.

I hope the hon. Minister will accept my amendments.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : There are two amendments in my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are on clause 2. Your amendments are No. 3 and 31.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I am speaking on clause 2.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You confine yourself to your amendments.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : चैयरमैन साहब, सरकार यह चाहती है कि तमाम वे जगहें चाहे वह रिलीजस हों, चाहे, कोई जगह हो, जहां हेट्रेड फैलाई जाती है, उनका मिस-यूज न हो। मैं यह फील करता हूं कि इलेक्शन के दिनों में इंस्टीट्यूशंस हों, चाहे वह ऐजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्शंस हों या चाहे वह सोशल इंस्टीट्यूशंस हों या फंक्शन के नाम पर रुपया खर्च करके रखी जाती हैं, तो जो भी सैरेमनीज इस तरह की हों कि जिनमें हैट्रेड फैलाई जाये, चाहे वह इलेक्शन हो या इलेक्शन न हो, तो मैं यह समझता हूं कि जुर्म तो सब जगह है। केवल रिलीजस का नाम देकर मेरे ख्याल में यह नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन का जो आईडिया है कि हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, वह शायद इससे हल नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि कहा ऐसा जाएगा कि जो कम्यूनल हेट्रेड फैलाये वह जुर्म है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय जो बिल लाये थे मैंने स्पिरिट की तारीफ़ की थी और अब भी करता हूं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दो बातें हो जायें।

चैयरमैन महोदय, मैं बुनियादी बात इन से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी — (**व्यवधान**)

شری عبدالغنی ڈار: - چیرمین صاحب، سرکار یہ چاہتی ہے کہ تمام وہ جگہیں چاہے وہ ریلیجس ہوں چاہے کوئی جگہ ہو، جہاں ہیٹریڈ پھیلائی جاتی ہو، ان کا مسیوز نہ ہو۔ میں یہ فیل کرتا ہوں کہ الیکشن کے دنوں میں انسٹیٹیوشنز ہوں چاہے وہ ایجوکیشنل انسٹیٹیوشنز ہوں چاہے وہ سوشل انسٹیٹیوشنز ہوں یا فنکشن کے نام پر روپیہ خرچ کر کے رکھی جاتی ہیں، تو جو بھی سیرمنیز اس طرح کی ہوں کہ جن میں ہیٹریڈ پھیلایا جائے، چاہے وہ الیکشن ہو یا الیکشن نہ ہو، تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جرم تو سب جگہ ہے۔ کیونکہ ریلیجس کا نام دیکر میرے خیال میں نیشنل انٹیگریشن کا جو آئیڈیا ہے کہ ہم ہندوستانی ہیں

وہ شاید اس سے حل نہیں ہو سکتا۔ کیونکہ کہا ایسا جائے گا کہ جو کمیونل ہیرڈ پھیلائے وہ جرمانہ ہے۔ اسلئے منتری مہودیہ جو بل لائے تھے میں نے سپرٹ کی تعریف کی تھی۔ اور اب بھی کرتا ہوں لیکن میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ دو باتیں ہو جائیں۔

چیرمین مہودیہ، میں بنیادی بات ان سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر کسی ..... (دیودھان)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No basic and fundamental things should be raised now. You confine yourself only to the amendments.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I have to explain what I want.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry ; you can speak on your amendments only. I want to finish clause 2 today. Please confine yourself to your amendments only.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I am only on clause 2.

I am speaking on Clause 2.

18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may finish in a minute or two.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: I will finish in a minute or two.

آج تک یہ ہوتا تھا کہ پولیس گوردواروں میں نہیں جا سکتی تھی۔ مسجدوں میں نہیں جا سکتی تھی۔ مندروں میں نہیں جا سکتی تھی۔ اور جاتی تھی تو ایک طوفان اٹھتا تھا۔ اب سرکار نے اس پر دھیان دیا ہے۔ میں سرکار کا دھیان اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ٹھیک ہے۔ اگر کسی مسجد میں۔ مندر میں۔ گرجے میں یا گوردوارے میں ملک کے ہت کے خلاف ایسی بات کہی جاتی ہے جس سے دو قوموں میں نفرت پیدا ہو۔ تو وہ جرم ہے۔ چاہے وہ کسی بھی طرف سے ہو لیکن اسکے ساتھ اگر آفسوں میں بیٹھ کر نفرت پیدا ہو۔ اگر ملوں میں کلاس اور کلاس کے درمیان نفرت پیدا ہو یا سوشل ٹنگشنس کے نام پر ایسا ہو۔ تو وہ کیا ہوگا۔ کیونکہ آج ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ فرق کیا جاتا ہے۔ یہاں کئی لوگ پکڑے گئے انکو ایکدن میں ہی پکڑ کر چھوڑ دیا گیا لیکن مسجد میں یہاں گرائی گئیں اور اس کے سلسلے میں کئی کو پکڑا گیا تو انکو چار چار مہینے کیلئے قید کر کے انبالے بھیجدیا گیا۔ کیا کوئی مثال منتری جی یہاں دے سکتے ہیں۔ جہاں انسلی نیشنل انٹیگریشن ہوا ہو۔ سوائے کشمیر کے نیشنل انٹیگریشن کہیں ہے ہی نہیں کیونکہ وہاں اتنے ہندو اور اتنے مسلمان رہتے ہیں۔ وہاں عبداللہ سے لیکر صادق تک نیشنل انٹیگریشن میں یقین رکھتے ہیں۔ اور کوئی مثال منسٹر صاحب نہیں دے سکتے ہیں جہاں نیشنل انٹیگریشن آیا ہو۔

ہیں جہاں اصلی نیشنل انٹیگریشن ہوا ہو ؟ سوا کاشمیر کے نیشنل انٹیگریشن کہیں ہے ہی نہیں کیونکہ وہاں آدھے ہندو اور آدھے مسلمان رہتے ہیں۔ وہاں عبداللہ سے لیکر صادق تک نیشنل انٹیگریشن میں یقین رکھتے ہیں۔ اور کوئی مثال منسٹر صاحب نہیں دے سکتے ہیں جہاں نیشنل انٹیگریشن آیا ہو۔

اسلئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ سب جگہوں پر پابندی آئے بجائے اس کے خالی مسجد جیسی جگہوں پر یہ پابندی لگائی جائے۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ منسٹر صاحب کی بدھی صحیح طور پر اس کو سمجھنے کی کوشش کریں گی۔

اس لئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ سب جگہوں پر پابندی آئے بجائے اس کے کہ خاص مسجد جس جگہوں پر یہ پابندی نہ لگائی جائے میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ منسٹر صاحب کی بودھی صحیح طور پر اس کو سمجھنے کی کوشش کرے گی۔]

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The various amendments that have been moved by the members have either been already covered by the present provisions mentioned in the Bill or are provided in the existing Acts which we are seeking to amend by this amending Bill.

Mr. Tyagi wanted that in the places of religious worship if people preach their religion and it hurts the feelings of the people, this should be excluded or this should be taken note of by Government. If he reads sub-clause (1) of clause 2 carefully, he will find that hurting the feelings is not the material thing here; the main thing is promotion on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, etc. of disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will. For the preachers who preach good points of their religion, it is not necessary that they should preach enmity or hatred or illwill towards the other religions. Mr. Tyagi himself is a preacher. He knows that his own religion can be preached in a manner without hurting any other religion. Therefore, I do not think that there is only necessity to amend or withdraw this particular clause.

Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar wants that, in addition to places of religious worship, we should also include schools and other places in that offence. *Prima facie* it is obvious that it would be harmful to do so; including many more places and bringing them within the operation of this Clause would not be either. of practical use or justified.

Mr. Srinibas Misra and Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar want the intention to be inserted in this Clause...

SHRI SHRICHAND GOYAL: That is very essential.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This matter was also discussed in the Joint Committee and we also gave the reasons why 'intention' should not be mentioned there. When these matters are taken up in the court and *prima facie* a case is made out, the offender would get the punishment.

If the intention is brought in, the very effect of this provision will be completely washed off. Therefore, after very careful consideration, we decided that if this particular amendment to the IPC has to remain effective, intention should not be brought in this matter.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: What about 'as such' in No. 28 ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Another of his suggestions was about 'any other ground whatsoever'.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I am not pressing it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Anyway, I would deal with these two things before I sit down.

First of all, if it is sought to remove the words 'or any other ground whatsoever,' it would exclude many other contingencies that might arise and which are not anticipated in this legislation. I would invite Shri Tyagi's attention to the present provision of 153A in the IPC where these words do exist. They have not been misused so far and they are not likely to be in future. These are not new words we are inserting; they are already there in the Act. Therefore, I do not think these words should now be excluded by an amendment.

By his amendment No. 28, Shri Srinibas Misra seeks to insert the words 'as such' after 'communities' in page 2, line 8. We have had it examined and find that it would not make any difference whatsoever whether these words are added or not added. We think that addition will only make it a little cumbersome and hence I am unable to accept it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Amendment No. 27 may be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 2, line 6—*after* "(b)" *insert* "intentionally." (27)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAM: I shall put the rest of the amendments to clause 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 3, 12 to 14, 25, 26, 28 and 31 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall stop here today. Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty-Seventh Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to present the Thirty-Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 25, 1969/Sravana 3, 1891 (Saka).